HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

TEN PAGES

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,385—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
14th Jan.	ARCADIA	6803	VICTORIA	6322
21st "	ORIENTAL	6394		
28th "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6985
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
11th "	ARCADIA	6803	INDIA	7911
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
25th "	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6565
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512		
11th "	ARCADIA	6803	MONGOLIA	9705
18th "	ARABIA	7992		
25th "	PENINSULAR	6394	OCEANA	6616
1st April	PERSIA	7951		
8th "	ARCADIA	6803	MARMORA	10309
15th "	EGYPT	7912		
22nd "	PENINSULAR	6394	CHINA	7912
29th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th May	ARCADIA	6803	MOLDAVIA	9900
13th "	MACEDONIA	10512		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports on route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 18th October, 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVERRIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	26th Jan. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	23rd Feb 1905.
YARRA	4,255	Sollier	23rd March 1905.
NGHA	5,807	Chevalier	6th April 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	3rd Feb. 1905.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	27th Jan. 1905
*† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	23rd Feb. 1905
AUSTRIA	R. Cellelard	7,563	20th Mar. 1905
†+RHEA	F. Crogliesto	5,297	6th Apr. 1905
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,199	27th " "
*† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassovich	4,735	27th " "

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 600. 2nd Class Rs. 425. Saloon Rs. 670

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class single and Return Tickets are issued Via Brindisi, and St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassovich	4,736	27th Jan. 1905.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 64, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "UTILITATE, LONDON."
A.B.C. CODE USED.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. "LINGA," 2,000 tons, on SATURDAY, 14th January, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 2,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 20th January, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, AND KARACHI.

S. S. "VITA," 1,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 17th January, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 17th January, from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR POREBUNDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about 24th January.

FOR EAST PORTS AND OUTPORTS.

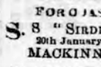
S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,800 tons, on or about 20th January.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 13th January, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



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Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passenger on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

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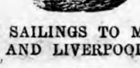
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 350
Bombay to Marseilles	" 325

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles, To New York, Rs. 700. Suez, Rs. 350 ; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea Rs. 590.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concession on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
ASIA	J W Shanklin	3,611	17th Jan.,	1905.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	5,196	16th "	"

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham' Buildings. Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

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"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

WAR NEWS.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
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SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY,
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON :
HENRY S. KING & CO.

WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE guarantee our Course in PHYSICAL CULTURE to cure the most obstinate cases of Obesity, Indigestion, Giddiness, Loss of Vitality, Loss of Appetite, &c.

No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise. Send two anna Stamps for particulars to
THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
32, Broadway, Madras.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

B. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported Iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Waers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including. Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Grain, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract, Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure in either sex, all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Free from Mercury.

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ICE PUDDINGS

SERVED DAILY

FROM 5 P. M.

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MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

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LONDON & LANCASHIRE
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
[ESTABLISHED 1862]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

NEMESIS' THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Re. 1
F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaikh Memon St. Bombay. AGUE SPECIFIC.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

MADE OF THE

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

PRICES:—

"MULETA" Principes
4⅜ inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4⅜ inches, Rs. 17-0 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4⅜ inches, Rs. 22-8 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3⅞ inches, Rs. 13-8 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-8 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

Sample Boxes containing 5 of each of the above 4 brands delivered FREE anywhere in India at Rs. 3-15.

TRY THEM.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY

FLAT WATCHES.

THESE are the FLATTEST WATCHES made. In quality and price, these Watches will compete with the best. All Watches bear our NAME as a GUARANTEE of EXCELLENCE.

Very compact and comfortable in WEAR and DOES not distend the pocket.

VERY FINE LEVER MOVEMENT,
FULLY JEWELLED,
CAREFULLY EXAMINED, TESTED,
TIMED AND GUARANTEED,
OF CAREFUL FINISH AND
PERFECT TIME KEEPERS.

	Rs.
18 Carat Gold Crystal Face Case	225
Silver do. do.	40
Polished Gun Metal	35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,
4, BRUCE LANE, FORT, SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

IMPORTERS OF
ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GREECIAN, TURKISH PROVISION OILMANSTORES
of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALL, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.
ANCHOVIES FILETS AND ANTIPASTE
ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.
PURE WINE VINEGAR.
SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins, SAUSAGES MORTADELLAS.
MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE,
OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.
OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)
DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.
WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.
BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand."
PRICES VERY MODERATE. A TRIAL SOLICITED.

THE DENSMORE TYPEWRITER

Is as complete a Machine as it is possible to produce.
All the Improvements possible are combined in it.
It has the Approbation of all Users, and its good name is fully upheld by the excellent Machines which are now being produced.
Call and inspect at your leisure.

SOLE AGENTS:
ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
50-52, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
OUR ANNUAL SALE
OF
JAPANESE CURIOS
Less 10 to 20 per cent. discount
AT
MESSRS. HINODE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
FORT, BOMBAY,
COMMENCES from 3RD JANUARY
to 31ST JANUARY, 1905.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.
105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.
PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purposes.
PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.
Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.
MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE.
WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS and CHESTNUTS, LENTILLES, BEANS, White and Red.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article,—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD. Bombay.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, resulting in the wear, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other forms of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembling, palpitation, nervous prostration, low and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembling, palpitation, nervous prostration, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, nervous nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, fits of dizziness, headache startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting diseases, repairs all losses, &c., restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of Impurities, Impurity of the blood from whatever cause arising. By means of it the most [illegible] Sores, Ulcers, Impurity of the blood penetrate to the deepest seated [illegible] overcome [illegible] per dose and with [illegible] Blotches, [illegible] Eruptions, Boils, Carbuncles, Ringworm, Scurvy, Discolorations, Scaldings, Burnings and [illegible] Sores, Ulcers, Abscesses, Tumours, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, and [illegible] Complaints, Rheumatism, and [illegible] Pains in the Joints, Sciatica, Lumbago, and [illegible] Pains in the Back, Kidneys and Loins, and [illegible] Weaknesses and [illegible] Pains and Aches, Female Complaints, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Depression, Lowness of Spirits, Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains and Weaknesses, and [illegible] Nervous Complaints, and [illegible] Blood Purifier, and Quickly Regenerates Pure Blood in the Human System.

CAUTION.—Beware of Worthless Imitations. Ask for VETARZO and see that you get it.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SINGER CO.

REMOVING

TO

HORNBY ROAD.

B. B. & C. I. S. CENTENARY CELEBRATION.

GRAND CONVERSAZIONE,

IN TOWN HALL,

ON WEDNESDAY, 18th Inst., 8-30—11-30 P. M.

H. E. The GOVERNOR Presiding.

FIRST PART:—SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENT—
IN CENTRAL HALL—Organ, Pianola and Concert Music.
IN DURBAR ROOM—Magic Lantern Displays.
IN OTHER ROOMS—Scientific and Artistic Exhibitions

SECOND PART—Addresses by H. E. the GOVERNOR, H. H. the AGA KHAN, The Hon'ble Sir PHEROZSHA M. MEHTA and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

Reception of Delegates from Foreign and Bengal Societies, and Replies.

Tickets to be had from Messrs. SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., or at the Library, Town Hall, Rs. 3. Students Tickets Re. 1.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be OPENED to the PUBLIC, on TUESDAY, the 24th January, 1905, at 8 A.M., at Sir J. J. SCHOOL OF ARTS, Bombay.

The Conversazione, Prize distribution and private view of the Pictures for Members and their friends will take place on MONDAY, 23rd January, 1905, at 4-30 P.M.

EXHIBITION will be OPEN DAILY, from 8 A.M. to 9-30 P.M.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

SEASON TICKETS THREE RUPEES. Tickets only for Conversazione THREE RUPEES.

POONA 5TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 21st JANUARY, 1905.

OWNERS are reminded that entry closes at 6 P. M. on MONDAY, 16 January, 1905.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay 12 January, 1905.

BOMBAY RACES.

5TH, 18TH, 20TH, 22ND AND 25TH, FEBRUARY, 1905

OWNERS are reminded that SECOND ENTRIES CLOSE on TUESDAY, 17 January, 1905.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 12 January, 1905.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of the LONDON EASTERN and AMERICAN TRADING Co. carried on in Bombay by Messrs LEONARD RALPH DOUSE and PRANJEEWANDAS BECHARDAS has been DISSOLVED from the 15th day of December, 1904 and that henceforth the business of the said firm will be carried on by the said Leonard Ralph Douse himself on his own personal account subject however to certain rights reserved to Pranjeewandas Bechardas in respect of the amount due to him.

Dated this Bombay 15th January 1905.

પ્રાણજીવનદાસ બેચરદાસ.

[i. e. PRANJEEWANDAS BECHARDAS.

NOTICE.

REGISTERED TELEGRAPH ADDRESSES.

IT is notified that a LIST of the full and the abbreviated ADDRESSES of firms and individuals, who desire them to be published, will be found in Sections XI(A) and XI(B) of the Indian Telegraph Guide, January 1905 issue, which may be purchased at any GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE, or from the SUPERINTENDENT CHECK Office Calcutta.

PRICE 4 ANNAS.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance)..... Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe), Rs. 15
Single Copy ..... As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

CEYLON PEARL FISHERY OF 1905.

NOTICE is hereby given that a PEARL FISHERY will take place at MARICHCHIKADDI, in the Island of Ceylon on 20th FEBRUARY, 1905. The Banks to be Fished are estimated to contain eighty-three millions very good Fishable Oysters.

Valuation statement and full particulars will be published hereafter.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION, BOMBAY 1904.

THE BOMBAY INDUSTRIAL and AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION. Open every day including SUNDAYS from 5 to 11 P. M. Admission Re. 1. Family Coupon Books of 20 Tickets for Rs. 15.

The Committee have decided not to sell any more non-transferable Coupon Books of Rs. 10, Rs. 15 and Rs. 20.

Water Chute Ride Charge reduced to 8 annas.

Tram Cars available till 11-30 P. M.

VITHALDAS D. THAKERSEY,
Chairman,
Exhibition Committee.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as for week as 1903 and 1902 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as for week as 1903 and 1902, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
Lists of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 10.
Single Copy ..... Annas 4.

Bombay Gazette Office, 18, Esplanade Road.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MERWEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY, No. 6, FORBES & MEROWE STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, consisting of land & building, machinery and mills premises, the property of the Sorab Manufacturing Company, Limited, situate at Dadur.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 14th January, 1905, at 4 p.m. Messrs MERWEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, by order of the Trustees for the Debenture-holders of the Sorab Manufacturing Company, Limited, in pursuance of the powers vested in them under an Indenture of Trust dated 8th July, 1897, put up for sale by Public Auction, at the Company's Mill premises at Dadur, the immoveable and moveable properties of the above-named Company described below in the particulars of sale.

PARTICULARS OF SALE.

All that piece of pension and tax land situate at Mahim in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by measurement 34,823 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land revenue, under old Nos. 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936,

HARVEY'S

REMEDIES FOR THE HORSE:

HARVEY'S EMBROCATION, or Curb Bottle. Rs. a.
The Remedy for Bony Enlargements and Deep-seated Lameness .....Per bottle Rs. 2-13 and 5 0

HARVEY'S RED LOTION,
The Remedy for Wounds and Sores, ... For bottle 1 14

HARVEY'S ACONITE POWDERS,
The Remedy for Chronic Cough, Broken Wind-Roaring, &c., ... Per packet 1 14

HARVEY'S WORM AND CONDITION POWDERS,
The Remedy for Worms and Ill-Condition ..... With Ball 2 12
" " " ..... Without Ball 2 4

HARVEY'S EDOS or Tasteless Purging Powder
An Invaluable substitute for the Physic Ball, ... Packet 0 9

HARVEY'S HAIR RESTORING OINTMENT.
For renewing the Hair on Injured surfaces, ... Packet 1 2

SOLE AGENTS:—THOMSON & TAYLOR,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND KIRKEE.

YOUR NEEDS
FOR
CHRISTMAS
FULLY SUPPLIED
BY THE
AUSTRALIAN STORES.

HAMS, BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE,
LARD, DRIPPING, TINNED MEATS,
FRUITS IN SYPUP, JAMS,
FISH, SAUSAGES, &c.

CAKES,

PUDDINGS,
MINCEMEAT, CRACKERS,
CONFECTIONARY, CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, CONTINENTAL DELICACIES,
AND
HIGH CLASS PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS
AT SPECIAL PRICES.
WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.

THOMPSON, THOMAS & Co.,
THE AUSTRALIAN STORES,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE
LONDON DIRECTORY.

CONTAINING over 2,000 pages of condensed commercial matter, enables enterprising traders throughout the Empire to keep in close touch with the trade of the Motherland. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its Suburbs, the London Directory contains lists of:—

EXPORT MERCHANTS
with the Goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign markets they supply;

STEAMSHIP LINES
arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings;

PROVINCIAL APPENDIX
of Trade Notices of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the 1905 edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Post Office Order for £1.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E. C., ENGLAND

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF
THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS
Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to
AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE
SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 4	52 4	38 12	32 9	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	65 9	48 8	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	66 0	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 13	66 13	49 8	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 4	37 7	67 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	67 4	49 12	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	39 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 12	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 6	51 5	43 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 14	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 8	43 8	68 4	52 5	44 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 8	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 2	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	50 13	71 11	56 15	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being those free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS
Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurances is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR JANUARY, 1905.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC
INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS ... SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.
This Guide, having a large ... Indian Railways, forms a good medium for ... Bates, ... Street, Fort.

SICK KIDNEYS MAKE YOU
UNFIT FOR WORK.

IT is the constant strain of every-day duties that makes Backache and Lame Back for both men and women. The sales-people standing on their feet for hours at a time, reaching to high shelves and lifting heavy rolls of goods; the house-keepers in the house, with their thousand-and-one duties crowding upon them; the women in the rush and bustle of business life—is it any wonder that they get tired? Is it any wonder that aching backs tell the story of sick kidneys?

The kidneys were never intended to stand hard strains. When they have more work forced upon them than they can take care of, backache comes, and lame back, headaches, rheumatism, irritable, nervous feelings, and distressing urinary troubles. And after awhile, if help isn't sent to the suffering kidneys Diabetes, Dropsy, or the dreaded Bright's Disease develops.

But there is a cure for every form of kidney trouble, a sure, never-failing cure—Doan's Backache Kidney Pills—the one remedy that is absolutely certain; the one remedy that is for the kidneys and bladder ONLY and that does not purge the bowels.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, which may be obtained from all Chemists, have been in use for 72 years; we are so confident that this kidney medicine will help you as it has helped others, that we will gladly send you a sample box by post, if you will kindly mention this paper. Please address your letter to FOSTER-McCLELLAN Co., 8, Wells-street, Oxford-street, London, W, England.

FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE
WHITWORTH
BICYCLES
WILL BE SOLD AT
Rs. 165
FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.
60, TAMARIND LANE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JAN. 12.

The Bombay mails of 31st ult., arrived at Brindisi to-day.

SECURITIES—
3 1-2 per cent. Consols ..... 83⅜ 1-2 = — 1-16
3 do. Rentes ..... 89⅝ = unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £106 = do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... 85⅝ 5-8 = do

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... not received
2 months hence ..... not received
Spot in New York ..... 59 7-8 = unchanged

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... not received
Berlin ..... not received
New York Demand ..... 4 87 1-2 = unchanged

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 3 per cent = do
3 months' slight Rate Bills ..... 2 1-2 per cent = do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 5-8 per cent = do
6 " " Fine Trade Bills ..... 2 7-8 per cent = do
6 months' slight Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 1-8 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 1 7-8 per cent = do
7 day market loans ..... 2 1-8 per cent = do
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £75,000 for South America.
Extra Council Bills allotments Rs. 800,000 Bills on Calcutta at 1s. 4 3-32d.
Extra Council Bills allotments Rs. 40,000 Bills on Madras at 1s 4 3-32d.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 17 1-2 D.-J., done firm

BUTTER—
Para Rubber 3 3 sellers

WHEAT—
Red Karachi 28 5-8 J.-F. done

RAPESEED—
Brown 31 3-4 J.-F. sellers firm

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 22 1-2 J.-F. done steady

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 7-8

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. East Indian quiet, Manchester quiet. Total sales 8,000. Spot 3·83+6. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 13-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 8,000. Futures closed steady.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
3·72	3·75	3·78
+7	+7	+7
April-May	May-June	June-July
3·81	3·85	3·89
+6	+6	+7
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.
3·93	3·91	3·83
+6	+6	+7

Receipts at U S Ports 25,000
Do. last year 28,000
Exports to Great Britain 15,000
Do. do Continent 17,000

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ..... 7·10—5
Futures, month of March ..... 6·90—11
Do. do. July ..... 6·99—13

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot 6 7-8
Futures, month of April ..... 6·73—10
Do. do. July ..... 6·88—10
Tone at close ..... Steady.

The following statement comprises the shipments of goods for the month of December 1904:—

	To Bombay.	To K'chi.
COTTON PIECE GOODS—		
Bleached and White	18390000	9800000
Unbleached and Grey	16900000	4900000
Dyed and Colored	6100000	2300000
Printed	1900000	3800000
TWIST AND YARNS—		
Dyed and Bleached	2300000	200000
Unbleached and Grey... ...	2200000	80000
	To Calcutta.	To Madras.
COTTON PIECE GOODS—		
Bleached and White	18900000	1700000
Unbleached and Grey ...	7360000	5500000
Dyed and Colored	7100000	1300000
Printed	1600000	3300000
TWIST AND YARNS—		
Dyed and Bleached	350000	470000
Unbleached and Grey... ...	130000	710000
	To Rangoon.	
COTTON PIECE GOODS—		
Bleached and White... ...	3800000	
Unbleached and Grey ...	500000	
Dyed and Colored	1600000	
Printed	2700000	
TWINE AND YARNS—		
Dyed and Bleached	370000	
Unbleached and Grey ...	10000	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Thursday, 12th January, 1905:—

Cotton	10,564 bales.
Wheat	27,210 cwts.
Linseed	1,555 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,787 "
Gingellyseed	11,618 "
Poppyseed	183 "
Groundnuts	2,142 "
Castorseed	368 "
Bilie	77,503 "
Myrabolams	4,015 "
Cottonseed	5,836 "
Mowraseed	775 "
Gram	1,872 "
Jowar	15,978 "
Maize	14,458 "

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, JAN. 13.
COTTON.

ADVICES from Home show fluctuating markets during the past week. Receipts at the ports continue light, and cotton is being held back by the farmers according to the resolution wired to Bombay on the 19th ult. But private advices, received here, foretell heavier receipts during the current month, owing to increasing financial difficulties, which are probably caused by the larger margins called for on account of the lower range of values now current. So far as the actual demand for cotton is concerned, we understand that spinners both in Europe and America are very chary of buying, in view of the very large invisible supplies, especially as heavy stocks were laid in at considerably higher rates.

The following are the daily closing quotations for spot middling Americans in Liverpool and New York since our last mail report:—

Liverpool.	New York.
Jan. 6th	3·79	7·35
" 7th	3·90	7·30
" 9th	3·89	7·30
" 10th	3·85	7·15
" 11th	3·77	7·15
" 12th	3·83	7·10

The following are the daily closing quotations for futures, Liverpool, March-April, and New York, March:—

Liverpool.	New York.
Jan. 6th	3·81	7·15
" 7th	3·81	7·07
" 9th	3·85	7·00
" 10th	3·79	6·78
" 11th	3·71	6·91
" 12th	3·78	6·90

In Bombay we have little change to record in the position. Receipts of Bengals in the up-country markets are said to be retarded by the recent rains. There is some enquiry for this description of cotton in Bombay against January Sutta contracts, but the actual demand for cotton from exporters and Mills is small. The enquiry from the continent is practically nil. Both selling and buying rates have been nominal for the week under review, as they were previously, and the business reported was more or less confined to speculative purposes

former sales, and cotton is changing hands here in Bombay, but is not moving as it ought to, at this season of the year. Stocks are accumulating up-country and in Bombay, and will continue to do so until an export demand arises. In the meanwhile, business is dragging along and there is an utter absence of any animation in the market. Supplies are overtaking the demand and prices remain to be adjusted.

The tone of the market is slightly easier to-day, but we hear of little bona fide business passing. There is a slight squeeze for January deliveries which is sustaining the market for this month, but sellers are showing more anxiety to contract for forward deliveries, while buyers are holding off.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipts for the week	58,010
Receipts from 1st Oct to 12th Jan.	0,16,924
Shipments for week to Europe	7,540
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports	308
Total	7,848
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 12th Jan.	
Europe	79,028
Japan	1,35,231
China	8,336
Coast Ports	3,062
Total	2,25,657
Afloat in Harbour for Europe ...	7,453
China, Japan, and Coast Ports ...	2,236

Compared with the same date last year the receipts show an increase of 117,115 Bales, and the total shipments, including afloat in harbour, show a decrease of 33,504 Bales.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms) ...	168	153	...	25 Jan.
Bengal (H.G.) (Ry. terms) ...	171	161	...	13 do.
Oomrawatee (description) (M.-G.)	176	170	...	25 do.
Oomrawatee description (M.-G.)	177	171	...	13 do.
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...	...	170	164	25 do.
Do. do. ...	...	171	165	13 do.
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)	178	172	...	25 Jan.
Karanja do. do. do.	180	174	...	13 do.
Akola do. do. do.				
Dhamangaum Foolgaum (M-G)	179	173	...	25 do.
Do. do. ...	181	175	...	13 do.
Broach (M.-G.) ...	200	...	...	25 Mar.
Do. (M.-G.) ...	...	...	195	15/25 do.
Bhownugger do. ...	186	176	169	25 May
Do (H.-G.) ...	183	173	166	Do do.
Muttia (M.-G.) ...	179	172	...	Feb-Mar 25
Dharwar (S G) ...	...	...	186	Apl.-May 25
Western	...	...	177	do.
Bengal (M.-G.) ...	172	162	...	25 Jan.
Sind-Punjab ...	174	164	...	13 do.
Jalgaon (M. G.) ...	172	166	...	25 do.
Do do. ...	173	167	...	13 do.
Nagpore and Kampti (M.-G.)	181	175	...	25 do.
Do. do. ...	183	177	...	13 do.
Dhollera (M.-G.) ...	188	178	171	1/25 May
Do. (H.-G.) ...	185	175	168	do.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED.—Has steadied up during the week, under the influence of a better demand for shipment and firmer advices from Home. A fair business was done up to Rs. 5-7 for ready.

RAPESEED was quiet since last mail report. A small business is reported without any change in quotations.

POPPYSEED is steady and business was done at Rs. 5-9 to Rs. 5-10 with a moderate enquiry at the close at the latter rate.

CASTORSEED is firm with few sellers and a moderate demand for shipment. The price has advanced to Rs. 87 per candy.

MOWRASEED has been firm at about Rs. 5-2 per cwt.

GINGELLYSEED is also firm. Arrivals are on a very moderate scale and the quality is poor.

Shippers experience some difficulty in obtaining their requirements, and sellers are averse to making contracts for forward delivery. Prices have advanced about half rupee per candy for all descriptions.

WHEAT.—There is very little enquiry for export in this article and the market remains quiet. Quotations are practically unchanged.

Week's Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay:—

Cotton	58,010 bales
Wheat	119,333 cwts
Linseed	15,092 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	17,823 "
Gingellyseed	67,000 "
Poppyseed	1,560 "
Groundnuts	5,646 "
Castorseed	3,218 "
Rice	157,078 "
Myrabolams	21,382 "
Cottonseed	82,083 "
Mowraseed	6,000 "
Gram	15,471 "
Jowar	43,085 "
Maize	11,233 "

SEEDS—
Linseed.—Tone steady. Rs. a. p.
Ready ... ... 5 6 6 to 5 7 0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.
Brown Cawnpore, Ready. 5 1-2
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready 5 10 0
Yellow Gungerai, Ready 5 11 0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.
Ready 5 10
Castorseed—Tone firm.
Ready 26 1-2
GINGELLYSEED.—Tone firm.
Howrah Khandeish ..... Rs. 38
15 per cent Mixed ..... Rs. 37 to 37 1-2
25 per cent " ..... Rs. 36 to 36 1-2
50 per cent " ..... Rs. 34 1-2 to 35
Black Kutnee ..... Rs. 33

FREIGHT.

This market continues quiet with a moderate business passing. A line is said to have been booked for London, January shipment, at 14s. 6d. Antwerp, January shipment was also booked at 14s. 6d., Dunkirk at 14s. 9d., and Amsterdam at 15s. 3d. A filling up order was given in the steamer Imaum, Antwerp ready at 14s. 9d. These rates are all for seeds only. For contracts, sellers are quoting 15s. seeds and wheat, and 15s. 6d. cotton for January and 3d. more February to May. No fixtures were reported during the week.

MONEY.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 31st April	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 20th October	5	do
Bank of Bengal do 10th November	6	do
Bank of Madras do 6th July	4	do

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 7th January as compared with that of the previous week.

	Rs.	
LIABILITIES.		
Public Deposits	5,31,376	Decrease
Other Deposits	9,17,893	Increase
Sundries	36,932	Decrease
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	4,30,470	Increase
Other Authorized Securities ...	unchanged.	
Credits on Securities	4,82,109	Increase
Loans do.	10,99,103	Decrease
Bills discounted & purchased...	5,90,937	Increase
Balance with other Banks ...	2,03,513	do.
Sundries	78,957	Decrease
Cash	1,55,460	do.

These figures show a decline of about 9 lakhs in the Trade Demand.

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance shows a decline of 28 lakhs, while that of the Bank of Madras has advanced 17 1/4 lakhs. The Official rates of the three Presidency Banks are all unchanged. Money is more in demand in Calcutta and Burma, but supplies are still ample for all requirements, and there is a renewed increase in the Council Bill allotments which have been on a very large scale throughout the season. The rate for short fixed deposits for two and three months is now 4 per cent. per annum.

PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE.

The following are the latest returns as published in the "Gazette of India" for the 31st December:—

Silver coin	Rs. 11,46,61,557
Gold coin and bullion	Rs. 15,83,29,058
Silver held as security	Rs. 1,83,70,344
Total of notes in circulation,	Rs. 38,78,61,115.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was 80 lakhs. At the weekly allotment on Wednesday, eighty lakhs was again put up for tender, of which amount 57·20 lakhs was taken up in Bills at 1s 4 1-16d., and the balance, 22·80 lakhs, in telegraphic transfers at 1s. 4 3-32d, tenderers at these rates receiving 15 per cent. For next week the amount advertised for allotment has been raised to ninety lakhs. Extra Council Bills to the amount of 15 lakhs at 1s. 4 3-32d. were advised on Wednesday and Rs. 5,40,000 on Thursday at the same rate.

The mail of the 30th December brings £80,000 silver, and £50,000 gold, for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. 44,00,000
Bombay	" 11,70,000
Madras	" 3,20,000
Total ...	Rs. 59,50,000

The mail of the 6th January brings £330,000 silver, and £50,000 gold, for Bombay, also £30,000 silver and £30,000 gold for Calcutta and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. 57,40,000
Bombay	" 10,70,000
Madras	" 10,70,000
Total ...	Rs. 78,80,000

The mail of the 13th January brings £190,000 silver, and £70,000 gold, for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. 57,10,000
Bombay	" 13,90,000
Madras	" 6,80,000
Total ...	Rs. 77,80,000

EXCHANGE.

A firmer tone has prevailed in the Sterling Exchange market, chiefly due to stronger advices from Calcutta. Both selling and buying rates have advanced 1/32d. since our last report. In Bank paper, a moderate business was put through in Demand at 1s. 4 3/32d., the bazaar being the chief buyers for wet delivery, and the same rate was given for immediate delivery, delivery upwards of a fortnight. In Bills on London, a fair business has been done during the week, and the rate has advanced from 1s. 4 2/32d. for demand to 1s. 4 3/32d. for demand, but not so freely offered.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1-16d
Bank Demand	1s 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 13-32d.
French Francs 3 do do	170 3-4
Marks 3 do do	138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	196 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do	192 1-2
Japan 30 do do Jan.-Feb.	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

There has been a decline of about 1/4 per cent. since our last mail report in this market; and a fairly large business is passing. Easier advices were received from Calcutta, partly due to the increased demand for money in that quarter, and partly on account of the renewed speculation regarding the investment of the two crores for the Currency reserve The Bears maintain this sum will be invested in Sterling Securities, while the Bulls insist that Rupee Securities will be purchased.

We hear of little business passing in local Corporation bonds, and prices are all unchanged.

3 1-2 per cent. cash	Rs.	97 12 0
3 1-2 per cent 1st February	Rs.	97 12 0
3 per cent. ready	Rs.	86⅞
	Repayable.	Rate.
4 per cent Bomb y Port Trust ...	1923	104 12
4 per cent " " ...	1930	105 0
4 per cent " " ...	1932	105 0
4 per cent " " ...	1954	105 0
4 per cent Bombay Municipal ...	1934	104 12
4 per cent " " ...	1949	104 12
5 per cent " " ...	Tanna	116 117
5 per cent " " ...	Sanitary	115 116
4 per cent Bo. Impt. Trust	1959	103 12
4 per cent " " ...	1964	103 12

BULLION.

A large bazaar business is passing in the bazaar and quotations for the coming settlement, due on 26th instant, are fully three rupees higher than for the second settlement, owing to the threatened corner by one of the dealers. The daily off-take for up-country is small, and home rates have declined since last week. The closing rates are given below. There is little business passing in gold.

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	23	15	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	0
Bombay do.	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	2	6
Dragons	15	0	0
Silver ex-duty Ready	71	10	0
Do. 1st settlement	73	6	0
Do 2nd do	70	4	0

PIECE-GOODS.

The market continues exceedingly quiet all round due to absence of demand from up-country. Prices for the most part are unchanged, but nominal only.

For forward delivery there is no enquiry, Manchester requirement being considerably in advance of dealers' ideas.

LOCAL YARNS.

Shanghai telegraphs 45,000 Bales unsold, 25,000 uncleared with week's sales 5,500. Hong-Kong telegraphs 29,000 Bales unsold, 34,000 uncleared, and week's sales 3,000. The market in Bombay is steady.

METALS.

The Copper and Yellow metal markets are very quiet, with apparently a declining tendency. No fresh business is reported at the Offices. In Iron and Steel the market is quiet, but steady with a small enquiry for Steel sheets and bars. Spelter, Pigiead and Quicksilver have advanced and the present high prices check fresh business.

COALS.

The market is steady. Sales are reported of Dishergur at Rs. 11-8 and later on at Rs. 11-12 ready. Jardine Navigation ready and forward at Rs. 10-8. Chutritan, forward at Rs. 11, and Seebpore forward at Rs. 11-4. In Cardiff, resales are reported at Rs. 15-8.

Imports into Bombay by sea during December 1904:—

	Tons.
Bengal	48,924
English	20,078
Japan	5,933
Australian	847
	31,782

Imports January to December 1904 compared with 1903:—

	1904 Tons.	1903 Tons.
Bengal	8,02,042	8,07,354
English	1,74,454	1,22,506
Australian	15,070	23,032
Japanese	21,530	10,904
American	500	...
	10,15,196	10,23,856

SHARES.

The market is steady. The Bank of Bombay shares have improved to Rs. 1,302 1/2 C. D. Commercials have changed hands at Rs. 35. In Presidency Companies Mofussils are unchanged at Rs. 530, New Berars are quiet at Rs. 500, Indian Cotton at Rs. 142 1/2. In Mill Companies, Centrals have improved to Rs. 1,630. Swadeshis are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 955. Currimbhais are ruling at and about Rs. 700, Chinas at and about Rs. 630, Queen have advanced to Rs. 670, City of Bombay Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 1,660, Colaba Land and Mill shares are steady at Rs. 530, Cooria have changed hands at Rs. 560, Davids are quiet at Rs., 250 Standards at Rs. 500. Empress Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 210 to Rs. 215. Framji Petits have improved to Rs. 880. Hindoostan are quiet at Rs. 475. Howard and Bullough have changed hands at Rs. 405. Imperials at Rs. 85. Indian Manufacturing are quiet at Rs. 560. Indo-China at Rs. 485. James Greaves have changed hands at Rs. 340, and Jamsheds at Rs. 95, Jubilee at and about Rs. 270. Leopolds are quiet at Rs. 79. Manekji Petits have ruled at and about Rs. 2,340, Morarjis have changed hands at Rs. 1,975, Ripon at Rs. 620. Sassoon Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 790. Western Indias have changed hands at Rs. 375. Kohinoors are unchanged at Rs. 440. Luxmi Cotton have changed hands at Rs. 1,050. Ahmedabad Advance at Rs. 475. In Miscellaneous list, Alcocks have changed hands at Rs. 282, Badham Piles at Rs. 157, Bombay Burmahs are in demand at Rs. 8,250. Quarter shares at Rs. 2,070. Bombay Flours are steady at Rs. 830, Delhi Flours at Rs. 182, John Roberts have changed hands at Rs. 170, Kamps at Rs. 246, Port Canning are steady at Rs. 422 1/2. Treachers have improved to Rs. 550. Bombay Telephones are steady at Rs. 26 1/2. In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad Prantej have changed hands at Rs. 507 1/2 Tapti Valleys at Rs. 360, and Ahemdabad Dholka at Rs. 97.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

The Bombay Agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has received the following advice from the Head Office:—Subject to Audit, the Bank Dividend will probably be £1-10-0 for the half-year ending 31st December 1904, with a Bonus of £1 added. Addition to Reserve Fund ten lakhs of dollars. Carried forward to next half-year fifteen lakhs of dollars. Net Profits Premises account two lakhs of dollars.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed ..... quiet
Surats ..... quiet
Good Bhowanggar 3 30-32
The Manchester Market has been ..... quiet
2 1-2 per cent Consols 84 1-2
3 per cent Rentes 98
4 per cent Sterling Loan 103
3 1-4 per cent Rupee Papers 85 5-8
Bar Silver ..... unchanged

The sum of about £75,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for South America.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—
Total Bullion, £31,930,096 Increase £,800,000
Public Deposits, £5,800,000 Decrease £3,900,000
Other Deposits, £41,800,000 Decrease £3,000,000
Govt. Securities, £19,490,000 Decrease 1,080,000
Other Securities, £36,5 0,000 Decrease £2,900,000
Notes and Gold, £24,400,000 Increase £1 500,000
The Banks Reserve is 45 per cent of the Liabilities.

HIGH COURT.—JAN. 14.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJI.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

668/01—Smetham B and N—Shamrao Rai, vs Balaram Sudkoji Jain and others in person Jamsetji and R
670/01—Smetham B and N—Shamrao Bhai vs Balaram
777—Jamsetjee and R—Pherozshaw Pestonjee Bharucha vs Dhanji widow and another—M and S Vakil
771/0—K D shroff—Mahomed Cassum Dharamshy vs Joseph Ezekiel and others—Crawford B and Co Payne and Co B V K
339/04—Matubhoy J and M—Jaffarbhai Somji Parpia and others vs Abdullabhoy Khakibhoy Wadia G and Co —For postponement
226/04—Captain and V—Parbhawatibai widow vs Kashinath Laxuman Joshi and others—Diksbit D and S K J Billimoria
276/02—Abdul Latiff Haji Soomar and others—Kanga and Desai for Jamsetji and Co
664/97—Payne and Co—H H Awadhin Omer Sultan Nawaz Jung Shamshir U A Mulk vs Mahbub Begson—Chundersi S and L
806/01—Smetham B and N—Ratanbai widow and others vs Narotam Morarjee Gokuldas and another—Craigie L and D
248/02—Mathubhoy J and M—Ebrahimbhai Hasumbhai and others vs Abdullabhai Laljee and others—Edgelow G and W
746/02—Edgelow and W—Abdullabhai Laljee and others vs Ebrahimbhai Hasumbhai and others Matubhoy J and M

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BATCHELOR.
Suits for hearing and final disposal
Long Causes.

543/03—S B Noble—Bhaishunker B and G Jamnabai widow and other vs Pambhai H Hotchola and others—Negri H and Co
362/04—In person (a pauper)—Bibima widow vs Sonata widow and others—Payne and Co
49/02—Wadia G and Co—Bejnath Gooraldas and others vs Jotimal Nagarmal and another—Sorabji and J
251/04—Malva H and M—Mohtabbai Chuamal vs

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Complete with Cap and Strap, to be sold away at Manufacturers' Prices.
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Prayer Book	Cherub Bijou	2	4
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Do.	Gothic Bijou	11	0
Do.	Lily Ruby	17	0
Do.	Lily Gothic	21	0
Do.	Cherub Oblong	21	0
Do.	Cherub Bourgeois	23	0
Do.	Lily Bourgeoise	24	0
Do.	Gothic Ruby	30	0
Do.	Cherub Gothic Oblong	32	0
Do.	Lily (long primer)	33	0
Do.	Gothic (long primer)	50	0
Do.	Gothic Bourgeois	40	0
Bible	Cherub minion (size 24 mo.)	36	0

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H. M. S. "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY,
30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES,
Fleet Surgeon

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Large Stocks for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

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ARMY AND NAVY RATIONS
In 1lb. tins.
No. 1 Tins, consisting of Beef, Potatoes, Carrots, Onions and Gravy.
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No. 3 Tins, consisting of Beef, Potatoes, Carrots, Onions, Pickles and Bacon.

BEEF (Choicest Quality.)
In 2lb. tins.
Roast. Corned Round. Seasoned. A-la-mode. | Ox-Cheek and Vegetables. Rump Steak. Tripe and Onions. Collared Ox-Head.
Spiced Hunter's.

PRESSED BRISKET OF BEEF
2 lb. square tins.

ROLLED OX-TONGUES
Mayfair, medium.

SAUSAGES.
Oxford, Square flat tins of 6 Sausages, Do. do. do. 3 do. Cambridge do. do. 3 do. Bologna, large and small tins.

SOUPS
In 1lb. tins.
Hare. Mock Turtle. Mulligatawny. | Ox-Tail. Julienne. Scotch Potch.

"ILKLEY" APPETISERS.

A "Dainty Bit" for the Breakfast or Luncheon Table, consisting of Seasoned Minced Game, Poultry, Fish and Meats.
"Ilkley" Appetisers, 2 oz. tins.

Traders who do not already stock these, THE PREMIER STORES IN THE MARKET, are cordially invited to communicate with

JOHN MOIR & SONS
Sole WHOLESALE Representatives in Bengal, Bombay Presidency and Sind.

SAMUEL FITZE & CO., LD.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Springwell, 1943 tons, Captain J Chisholm, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mangalore in ballast.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Mosaffari, 1367 tons, Captain T S Mylerist, will sail to-day for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 900 pilgrims.

THE BISN Co's steamer Kapurthala, 1720 tons, Captain M Y Watson, sailed yesterday for Karachi, &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Florio-Rubattino S N Co's steamer R Rubattino, 3944 tons, A Dodero, will sail to-day for Genoa, &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Nadori, 1188 tons, Captain W H Coates, will sail to-day for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 75 dock passengers.

THE BISN Co's steamer Linga, 943 tons, Captain R J Rickford, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut C M Western, Mr Furvis, Rev and Mrs W Lee Clark and child, Miss Spooner, Mrs Pistoli, and child, Mr Percy, Mr and Mrs Oliaris, and 4 children, Mr Edward Gouldiere, 4 natives and 246 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Tokio ....2181 Jones.... Hull...18-1 F Muir & Co
B Mary Ada Short ...2315 Sims ...Marseilles.... ...20-1 K N & Co
C Neumfels....2059 Weslion ...Karachi....16-1 Glade & Co
D&E Wagner....2206 Gibson....Dunkirk ....13-1 M & Co
F Clan Mackinnon....3349 Jones....Dunkirk....20-1 F Muir & Co
H Vasilefs Georgios ...2016 Cambanis...Naples...19-1 K N & Co
K Clan Macleod...3249 Cowie...Antwerp ....20-1 F Muir & Co
L Somali.... ....1923 Volkerinon ...Zanzibar...16-1 A Strandes
M Nadori.... ....1199 .... H S ports....15-1 B & I S N Co
N Hoxgrove....215 Mahley ...Antwerp...10-1 J M'tosh & Co
O Sir W B Laws...2257 Kelly ...Dundee....20-1 K N & Co
P Stanley Hall...2059 ...attail. ..Karachi...17-1 K Nixon & Co
Q Akbar ....1441 Baldwin..Mauritius....14-1 H C Joosub

DOCK IN WALL.

Penavi.... ....552 Ahmed ...Buavosgar.... ....14-1 Shpd & Co
Saharmati .... 647 Ahmed ....Karachi.... ....14-1 Shpd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agent.
1	Scindia	3253	Abrey	Liverpool	26-1	W & A G & Co
2	Asia	2395	Mathew	Liverpool	17-1	W & A G & Co
3	R Rubattino	3944	Dodero	Genoa	14-1	Gaz Co
4	Capri	2783	Belsito	China	17-1	F Croce
5	Imaum	2705	Penberthy	Antwerp	21-1	K N & Co
6	Oriental	3065	Spicer	London	21-1	P & O Co
7	Uganda	3498	Cunningham			M M & Co
8	Roker	2162	Wilson	Liverpool	28-1	K Nixon & Co
9	Kilof the Thistle	1265	Baker	Genoa	28-1	K N & Co
10&11	Marcia	4451	Kelway	Antwerp	31-1	K Nixon & Co
12	Nadir	2941	McLennan	Calcutta	16-1	T M & Co
12	Arcadia	3914	Cuthbush	London		P & O S N Co
14	Kerculla	1468	LeGrand	Gulf	17-1	M M & Co
15	Clan Leslie	2424	Oliver	London	4-2	F Muir & Co
18	Penleo	2451	Christophens	Hamburg	18-1	K Nixon

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Springwell s	Chisholm	Mangalore; Jan 11

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Lalpoora s	Forbes	Calcutta, &c
	Ormidale s	Hamilton	Calcutta
	Nuddea s	Houstoun	Calcutta
	Harrafield s	Mackenzie	Calcutta
	Kapurthala s	Watson	Karachi, &c

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Nadori, Coates, for Jeddah
" Linga, Rickford, for Persian Gulf
" Mosaffari, Mylerist, for Jeddah
" R Rubattino, Dodero, for Genoa, &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Alboin, for Bangkok, &c
" Stanley Hall, for Karachi
" Springwell, for Antwerp, &c

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	From
6	Clan Macnish	Galle
7	Clan Chattan	Liverpool
10	Matiana	London
10	Mutira	Calcutta
10	Gairloch	London
10	Bharata	Rangoon
11	Okhla	Bombay
11	Umbalia	Rangoon

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O Co's steamer Bengal is expected to arrive in Bombay from China at noon on Sunday next.
The P and O Co's steamer Banca, (Extra) from Bombay arrived at Singapore on the morning of the 12th instant.
The Florio and Rubattino Company's steamer Ischia left Hongkong for Bombay on 13th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sir W T Lewis s—11250 cwt myrabolams David Sassoon and Co; 50 bales wool H A M Osman 22 bales wool E Siwjee 45 bales wool W and A Graham and Co; 50 bales wool E Tajbhoy 1600 cwt wheat Sanday and Co; 1000 cwt linseed J Hodgue and Co; 1010 cwt myrabolams A Khimjee
Asia s—700 bales wool The Bombay (Company 102 wool M Jetha 100 bale wool D Nasjee

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—912 cwt Rahimawa and 99 cwt wax J M Rahimtoola 1 bales carpets Latham and Co
Clan Leslie s—768 cwt maize E D Sassoon and Co

FOR NEW YORK.

Oriental s—8 bales carpets Latham and Co

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mary Ada short s—5,000 cwt wheat M G Michalidi and Co
Vasilefs Georgios s—6,00 cwt wheat and 2000 cwt maize Ralli Bros

FOR HULL.

Tokio s—1021 cwt myrabolams P Jathabhoy
Castello s—2119 cwt cottonseed R J R Dagar

FOR ANTWERP.

Imaum s—393 cwt rapeseed A Khairaz and Co; 650 cwt myrabolams H Govecjee
Clan Macleod s—35 bales hemp Trabjee and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Kilof the Thistle s—100 bales cotton Bamjee and Co; 1920 cwt. teaseed Ralli Bros: 15 tons old iron E Tajbhoy

FOR HAMBURG.

Penleo s—56 bales cotton 3478 cwt rapeseed 10995 cwt teaseed 313 cwt linseed and 4200 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros
Nencefels s—160 bales hemp Kiddie Keive and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

Roker s—1000 cwt myrabolams H Anandrao and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Pekin s—35 cwts storax linseed K Laljee; 300 bales twist Tata and Co
Capri s—50 cwts olibanum M Tokersey; 1600 cwts onion H O Abs; 75 bales twist Talati and Co; 15 cwts sharkfins R Dunjee and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Capri s—125 bales twist Talati and Co; 200 bales twist R S N Talati and Co

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Pekin s—4 bales hides M A Akbar

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, January 14, 1905.

1 No 1 Company will parade to-day Saturday at Colaba North Fort, at 4-30 p.m. for 6" B L Gun Drill.
2 No 2 Co will Parade to-day Saturday at Prince's Dock Gate at 4-15 p.m. and proceed to Cross Island for 6" B L Gun Drill.
3 There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the B V A Club Apollo Bunder on Monday next the 16th instant at 6 30 p.m.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES,

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, January 14, 1905.

1. The 113th Bombay Infantry Rifle Range at Santa Cruz and the Rifle Range at Ghat Cooper will be available for class-firing daily until further orders. The Commanding Officer trusts that members will take advantage of this and that Section Commanders will get their Sections out to the Range so that their sections may complete their class-firing as soonas possible, and the Range may be reserved for practice for the rifle Meeting.
2. The Corps Rifle Meeting will take place at Ghat Cooper from the 15th to 20th January 1905, both days inclusive. Prospectus of the Meeting can be obtained at Head-Quarters, where entries should be made as early as possible.
Matches in Class C of the Prospectus will be fired for at Ghat Cooper on Saturday afternoon of the 14th and 21st instant, commencing each afternoon at 2. 30. p.m.
Attention is invited to Bye-law 4 of the Prospectus viz:—"For all matches made on the Range for Matches 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 an extra charge of 4 annas will be charged for each match.
Matches IV and V are only open to those who have completed their Class-Firing before the meeting.
3. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—
No 5901 Vol A Curtis and No 5908 Vol F H Addison to "A" Company.
No 5909 Vol E Boyd to "C" Company.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

II SUNDAY, AFTER EPIPHANY 15, JANUARY 1905.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral. Tone in C.
Hymns——, 218, 315, 312 and 391.
8 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Standford in B flat.
Anthem—
Hymns—79, 12 and 266.
Collections for—Church Expenses.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a. m.—Holy Eucharist Choral.
10 a.m.—Matins.
6 p. m.—Evensong Carols—Preacher Rev Father Bisco.
Alms for Church Expenses.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH,
(Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.)
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,
(Wandby Road.)
8 a. m.—Sunday School.
11 a. m.—United Service (St. Andrew's Church.)
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Rev Alex S. Crichton.
Hymns—543, 197 and 203.
Psalm—126.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,
(Church of Scotland.)
11 a.m.—Joint Morning Service.
4-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
6 p. m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—134 Tune 143.
Hymn—165.
Hymn—175.
Hymn—241.

BAPTIST CHURCH,
(Bellasis Road, opposite Byculla Club.)
8 a. m.—Morning Service—Preacher Rev J O'Brien.
6 p. m.—Evening Service—Preacher Rev J O'Brien.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7-45 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
6 p. m.—Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
Collections for the Church expenses and Poor.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH,
Christmas Day.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—27, 320 and 177.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—15, 208 and 325.
Offertory for addressed Cherry Society.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
9 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.

[illegible] CHURCH [illegible]

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ENTERIC FEVER
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JAN. 14, 1905.

AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL TOWNS.

DENVER, the most important point in the mining district of Colorado, may be taken as a typical example of the rapid growth of American towns, for in 1870, it possessed barely 5000 inhabitants, and to-day, it numbers 140,000. It is situated over 5,000 feet above sea level, and is further distinguished by having two ladies as officials in the State Government. This was told with a certain pride to Dr S. Feitler, the special correspondent of the "Handels-Museum" who visited during an interesting tour of observation all the remarkable producing centres of American industry. There are in Denver huge lead melting works which give as by-products a small quantity of gold and a large amount of silver. The annual return in metals is more than ten million dollars. Near Denver is situated Colorado Springs and the American Davos, at an elevation of over 6,000 feet. By tram from here Manitou is reached. This is a small place possessing besides much natural beauty, alkali wells, pitch springs and iron-waters. The alkali and iron-waters are bottled and sent abroad. Cripple Creek lies forty-five miles beyond Colorado Springs, and is the largest gold field in America and, according to Americans, in the world. In 1891, it consisted of one solitary blockhouse, to-day, it contains 10,000 inhabitants. The machinery for extracting the gold is of the most modern design and the returns amount to something over twenty million dollars yearly. Salt Lake City the Mormon town is from many points of view of much interest. Desert tracts and gardens filled with the most beautiful fruit-trees lie side by side. Well cultivated fields witness to the diligence and intelligence of the inhabitants who have changed a sandy wilderness into a fertile region. But here, as in Denver, if everything is not to die, artificial watering must be unceasing. For this purpose narrow water-courses, and powerful pumps are to be seen everywhere, imparting the requisite dampness to the soil. The town possesses hot pitch-springs. The greatest and most interesting sight is the immense Salt Lake, which is within half an hour's tram drive from the town. A fine sea bathing place. Saltair beach has risen there. From the lake is got a large quantity of salt. It covers an area of 6,110 kilometres—Lake Geneva has only 582, and it contains 25 per cent, of salt much more than the Atlantic, which has only 3 5, and even more than the Dead Sea, 24 20 per cent. Flat beds into which the water is led cover great tracts beside the railway. These dry up quickly in the hot summer temperature, and leave a thick coating of salt behind. This salt, which is almost pure, is further refined in a neighbouring factory.

In San Francisco and in San Jose Dr. Feitler had opportunities of seeing how the big establishments can fruit. The canning factories are situated in the near neighbourhood of orchards, where fruit is cheap, and runs no risk of being spoiled by long transport. It is brought in boxes to the factory, and is there opened and sorted. This is done by means of a wooden frame provided with holes of different sizes, on which the fruit is placed and classified by the size of the hole it exactly fits and can pass through. Of pears there are four sizes, of peaches three. Fruit under a certain size is not canned, but very wisely eaten. The work in the factory is so managed that it is continuous, the fruit passing rapidly from hand to hand, the tins and all other things used being moved on automatically. The workers, who are women, peel the peaches or pears the next lot cut them in half, and in the case of peaches, use a small spoon shaped knife to scoop out the stone; others again fill cans with the fruit, which is first washed. Through a pipe hot sugar-syrup is now poured into the cans, its strength and amount being regulated by the quality and price of the fruit. To expel the air entirely from the can, it is placed in water heated by steam, a tin plate is soldered down by machinery on the opening, closing all but a very small hole: the can is then heated again, and at last the cans are closed completely. They are placed on special stands and pass slowly through large hot-water baths, similar to the Pasteurisers in beer-breweries. This passage last twenty minutes, more or less, according to the fruit. The softer the fruit the shorter the time. The cans are then lifted out of the stands or cases, allowed to cool, and stamped. The factory knows by the colour and form of the stamp, the kind and quality of fruit in each can. The next step is to label and pack them in boxes. Both cans and boxes are made by the factory. The latter are made of pine-wood and come to the factory in prepared lengths, mostly from Oregon. They are put together by means of nailing-machines and bound round with metal bands.

In another factory, Dr. Feitler saw 1,600 workmen, among them many Chinese and Japanese busy making tomato-sauce, that indispensable table-adjunct of the finest as well as the smallest restaurant, and fruit-jellies entirely made by Chinese, who, moreover, in this part of California, do most of the cooking and washing. This great factory turns out from seven to nine million tins yearly, or about 1,900 daily. The working day during three or four months, when the fresh fruit must be disposed of, is long, eighteen or nineteen hours. The cans are of three sizes half a pound, three, or eight pounds. In San Jose, fruit is dried as well as canned and the process through which it goes is both interesting and scientific. The fruit is brought to the factory dry, in flat open boxes if apricots and peaches; plums come in sacks. The dried peaches are put into perforated metal cases, shaken and freed from every atom of dust or dirt, and sorted much as the fruit for canning is. The finer fruits are packed in small boxes and carefully adjusted by hand, the largest and best in two layers, the box is then filled up, nailed down and turned, so that the fruit first laid out is on the top. Samples are put in cardboard boxes covered on the top with gelatine to allow the upper layer to be seen and sent to tempt traders. Dried plums undergo special treatment to give them a soft and plump appearance. They are first put in a box made of strong [illegible] rotating drum, in steam-boiled water. Five minutes of this swells them and imparts a beautiful black shade. They are then placed on an inclined sieve, drained of all superfluous water and slowly stirred until they are quite cool. They next go through a perforated and slowly rotating drum, until all extraneous matter is removed, when they then are packed and pressed in boxes. The boxes are machine made, one machine turning out 150 boxes every hour. These work ten hours a day and therefore make 1,500 boxes each daily. The Castle Factory in San José keeps 270 men at work, and turns out yearly seven million pounds of plums, 700,000 pounds of apricots, and 300,000 pounds of peaches. The boxes are sent direct to all parts of the world. Many go to England and Germany, specially to Hamburg and Bremen, a less quantity to Austria. The fruit that is brought to the factory for final drying is first treated in the farms where it is grown, and this process Dr. Feitler also assisted at. The fruit was picked, the peaches cut and at once, to prevent them turning brown subjected to a harmless chemical process. This is done in a room. Plums are put into baskets made of twine and dipped in lime-water to take off the slight gum in their coats which interferes with their drying. The baskets are then drained on sieves, to get rid of all moisture. In California the drying is done entirely in the open air and artificial heat is never applied. It takes from eight days to three weeks according to the weather. As the summer is hot, sunny and almost rainless in California it is easily done. The fruit is spread on stands, with irregular sieve-like shelves and there left to the sun. Large tracts are covered with these stands in the summer, only a narrow path being left between them. The fruit is judged by weight, the fewer units to a certain weight the larger and better the quality. The scent of the fruit can be perceived from a considerable distance. The farms are very often in the hands of Italians, who understand fruit cultivation well and take up that work in America. Thus it all goes more a less dry to the factory to undergo the final drying and adjustment in boxes, in which form it is imported to less favoured countries. America's giant industries cater largely to the luxurious tastes of the older world. Why should not India with its mangoes and its too-tropical sun not go in for canning or drying her fruit on an extensive scale?

A CANADIAN COTTON COMBINE.

While Canadians are talking about fiscal preferences in favour of England, they are also bent upon securing greater protection for their own industries. The tariff on cotton manufactures has already undergone one revision since the preference was offered to British goods, but it has not been made sufficiently high to meet the wishes of the Canadian manufacturers. At present it is twenty-five per cent. on grey and white cottons and thirty-five per cent. on coloured with one third off in favour of British goods. During the recent elections the necessity for further revision was strongly insisted upon, and now we find that the Canadian manufacturers have decided to combine so that the trade can be adjusted until a fresh tariff can be arranged. They state that on account of the large and increasing importations of cotton goods the mills are left without sufficient work to keep them running full time. The result of the competion for such orders as are to be had has reduced the selling price to a point in which there is no profit to any one under the present arrangement. No doubt, they add, some mills will be closed so as to enable the balance to run full time until a tariff can be arranged that will meet the present necessities of the trade in Canada. In other words, the manufacturers have combined to demand greater protection for their industry which they declare has suffered since the present tariff arrangements were made. On the other hand it is contended by the opponents of any increase of tariff that while there has been a large growth of imports, exports have also increased, and the home trade has improved considerably during the past five or six years. However that be, the persistent agitation for an increase of tariff indicates that the Canadian manufacturer's ideas of preference are restricted to what will benefit nobody else but himself. The main idea is a prohibitive tariff on German and other foreign textiles and only a slight rebate in favour of British goods which will not leave it worth while for the British manufacturer to enter the Canadian market.

IN PRAISE OF FICTION.

MR. HALL CAINE, speaking recently at a dinner of the New Vagabond Club, made several interesting remarks in vindication of the novelist some of which will bear reproduction. Novelists, Mr. Caine considered, were the servants of the public, and that their first business was to amuse it, but he rebelled with all the strength of his soul against that domineering phrase "light literature." It was true, it was light when it was just what it ought to be: admitted the gifted author, but, as Hamlet said, 'I hold it not honesty to have it thus set down." Novelists were always having the phrase thrown at them by the Jobs and Jeremiahs of Journalism and public life. It was astonishing, too, how hypercritical the good public could be about its novel reading. It read novels from one end of the earth to the other, but it was always apologising to itself for reading them and pretending to read something more solid. Fiction, Mr. Caine considered, is popular all over the world at the beginning of the twentieth century, because of all human agencies it best answers the world's need, being the best educator, the best peacemaker, the best purifier, and the best comforter humanity finds in literature to-day. Down to fifty years ago fiction occupied itself mainly with illuminating periods in the past. Does the general public, continued Mr. Caine, know the end of the fourteenth century in Central Europe from the letters of Erasmus or from the glowing pages of "The Cloister and the Hearth"? Do we know the history of the Border feuds from the old chronicles or from the novels of Scott? Do we know the people of England in the eighteenth century from the great essayists of that age or from the portraits of the Lovelaces and Squire Westerns that came warm from the imagination of Fielding and Richardson? During the last half century fiction has occupied itself largely with describing life in districts, and by this time every county in the Kingdom has had its novelist historian. These and many other equally interesting remarks were made by Mr. Caine in the course of his speech, and there will be found few people who would gainsay any of them.

PEAT-BOGS IN IRELAND.

REPORTS in the home papers received by last mail show that the famous peat-bog of Cloonshiever, near Castlerea, county Roscommon, has not yet settled down. It has slowly slipped for some three-quarters of a mile, covering several cabins to a depth of eight or ten feet, and is now slowly advancing towards Castlerea in a vast brown semi-fluid mass two or three miles wide, before which the cottagers are flying. The explanation of these bogs is as simple as it is interesting. Peat-bogs are generally formed upon a growth of green algæ, or sturdy lichen among which the bog-grass and sphagnum (or grey bog-moss) grow readily. The floors are often of a stiff glacial clay, sunken into little hollows, which collect the rain into pools. As the sphagnum dies down new stems of it spring from the dead plant. The rotted leaves and stems make a dark, tough, porous earthy matter which is the peat proper. Being highly porous, this peat collects water like a sponge. In a dry season, the surface of a bog may sink a foot or two, though no drought ever dries up the pools of the clay flooring. In a wet season, the bog rises like a slowly wetted sponge till at last, being semi-fluid, it breaks out, [illegible] the case of Cloonshiever, and seeks its own level. Luckily it moves very slowly, [illegible] bogs have been known to [illegible]

MAJOR AND MINOR PUBLICATIONS.

IN THE STRAITS OF HOPE, BY ELEANOR CROPPER, John Murray).—The very title of the book is attractive. Now-a-days the titles of books are often both repellant and foolish, but this novel is well and aptly named. Who has not entered the Straits of Hope? To all but a wretched few, the Straits of Hope have at one time or another proved a veritable haven of joy. Some enter them and remain there basking in the light of the brilliant visions that crowd in upon them, never to be realized. Some return from their peaceful waters and smiling shores, back into the battle which drove them thither. Some happiest of all, neither linger nor retrace their steps, but press on and through, buoyed up with the Hope that faileth not, on to those grey and strong seas beyond which ever call to fresh toilers and leaders, and thus find their way to the stars. Something of all this our authoress has pourtrayed with great success in the characters of her book. Each character is a careful and complete study, and cannot fail to attract all but the most casual of readers. Take for instance Adrian Bourke, perhaps the best drawn character of all in the book. A man of talent, brilliant, impulsive, anxious to be true to his own best instincts, eager of the praise of others, and yet withal a dictator, his worst enemy, himself. Stimulated by his love for a good woman, he, for a time, realises the best he has in him, but reaction followed, and a fixed determination became increasingly difficult. "He made violent zigzags. The radiance of his love of Anne had for a time made writing and everything else so easy, that, when it sobered a little, and life became difficult again, he was resentfully surprised." Gradually he succumbs to a craving for drink. Love, the radiant hope of early years, ambition, vanity, one by one fail to hold him up, and finally he gives up and seeks refuge in death.

Thou art a dreaming thing
A fever of thyself; think of the earth,
What bliss, even in hope, is there for thee?

Equally well drawn, and equally interesting is the character of Barbara. It is refreshing to find a lady novelist nowadays, who seeks to please her readers with a heroine who, without being a prig, takes delight in her art, and in the ordinary wholesome pleasures that life affords, and is not forever falling in love, with more or less (generally more) abandon, with every other man she meets. Apart from several glaring misprints, such as "feign" and "fair," and the like, we have no fault to find with this book. The dialogue is often clever, and even in descriptions of scenery, often so tiresome in novels, our authoress does not fail to please.

BRAY OF BUCKHOLT BY EDMUND WHITE (Blackwood and Sons).—It is a true saying that too much truth is apt to pall. Mr. White gives us a very detailed and accurate description of farm life, and farm servants, and farming in general and in particular, but a little of this goes a long way in the pages of a book, and in this book there are 352 pages, mostly padded with matter of this sort. The story itself is of the thinnest description. Mrs. Bray, who keeps the farm, and apparently makes it pay, is one day surprised by her ne'er-do-well husband putting in an appearance. This husband then proceeds to fall in love with his wife's ward, and his wife surprises him kissing the girl. Nothing happens except that Bray's son marries the said girl and Bray himself is foolish enough to imagine himself too deeply in love to live without her. Whereupon he drowns himself. This enables Mrs. Bray to marry her head farm servant and pseudo hay maker who had seen better days and in intervals of farming read the poets. There are two other sudden and uncalled for deaths in the book besides that of Mr. Bray, one by drowning and one by lightning. Barring the episode between Mr. Bray and the girl, which is after all quite mild, the book would do very well indeed to read at a useless meeting, for half an hour a week.

We have received a copy of Messrs Williams and Norgate's (14, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London) International Book Circular which is an excellent bibliographical resume of the best literary productions of the world in all branches of science and learning during the last publishing season. It is especially a reliable guide to foreign literature and has besides a special article on "Some Contemporary Foreign Chemists" with a group of portraits. In this is given an account of the process by which synthetic indigo was translated from a scientific idea into a commercial reality. The writer M. O. Forster shows how this success was preceded by "thirty years of unremitting and financially profitless labour." In 1865, Adolf von Baeyer undertook the systematic investigation of indigo-blue, he diagnosed its constitution, and through deeply scientific and chemical ways analysed its component parts. In 1870, he succeeded in making the first synthesis of indigo by means too technical for quotation, but not until 1880 did he reach the point at which he deemed it advisable to take out a patent. The cost of materials prevented the discovery from being profitable. Ten years again rolled by before an improvement in the production of phthalic acid, a necessary ingredient in synthetic indigo, reduced the cost, brought it to a marketable value, and made it a destructive agent in the true indigo field. The work of a gifted and persevering foreign chemist has brought about a fatal fall in the British Indian Indigo trade, by practically displacing the vegetable export of that dye. Until it fell from 169,000 cwts. in 1897 (the first year that synthetic indigo was an established success) to 80,000 in 1901-02. The natural indigo industry is certainly threatened with total extinction, for it is not likely that Baeyer or his school will relax their chemical researches until they endow their artificial product with all the virtues of our natural one. Other important chemical commercial results have incidentally followed the production of synthetic indigo, such as a revolution in the method of producing pure anilinic acid and chlorine. Alizarin is another colourable imitation of a vegetable dye, which was chemically isolated from the madder root as long ago as 1826, but was not perfected until 1868 by Carl Graebe and Carl Liebermann, who made many further discoveries in this direction. The article goes on to describe in short but technical detail the different work of modern foreign chemists, and refers regretfully to the fact that chemists in England have done little in comparison, not from want of enthusiasm or ability, but because of the low state of public opinion which does not yet realise that the chemical student has any higher aim in life than the sale of drugs.

MR. P. CHOCKALINGAM PILLAI, a retired Police Officer of the Mysore State, has taken the trouble to compile "THE INDIAN POLICE DIRECTORY, 1905," (City Press, Madras). This is a new departure, for the voluminous matter relating to the Indian Police has never before, we believe, been reduced to handy dimensions. The book

PORT ARTHUR SPOILS.

THE NORTH SEA INQUIRY.

BOTROVOSKY'S PROGRESS.

CHINA'S NEUTRALITY.

MANCHURIA OPERATIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 12.

General Nogi reports that 546 guns were captured Port Arthur, 82,670 shells, 30,000 kilogrammes of powder and 2,266,800 rounds of rifle ammunition.

The North Sea Inquiry Commission has completed the rules of procedure. The Agents' statements will be read at the first public sitting on the 19th instant.

The examination of witnesses, presentation of Agents' conclusions and final announcement of the Commission's conclusions will also be public. The sittings at which the Commissioners deliberate will be secret.

Admiral Botrovosky's squadron leaves Suez to-morrow.

LONDON, JANUARY 13.

Russia has sent a circular to the Powers complaining of China's violations of neutrality since the war began and claiming the right to act according to her own interests in the matter of China's neutrality.

LATER.

The whole of the Russian Cavalry which has recently been formed into one enormous force under General Mistchenko is displaying considerable activity and a detachment has damaged the Railway between Anshanchan and Haichen and between Yingkow and Tashichao on the Japanese line of communications.

The following telegram was received yesterday morning from his Government by Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay :—

On Thursday General Nogi reports : The delivery was completed and principal things are as follows : Permanent forts 59, guns 546, whereof large calibre 54, medium calibre 149 and small calibre 345, cannonballs 82,670, ammunition 30,000 kilogrammes, rifles 33,552, horses 1,920, battleships 4, except Sevastopol, which is entirely sunk, cruisers 2, gunboats and destroyers 14, steamers 10, etc., besides small steamers 35, which are usable after little repairs.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GOVERNMENT'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

The Defence of India.

LORD KITCHENER'S SCHEME.

SPEECH BY MR. BALFOUR.

LONDON, JAN. 13.

Mr. Balfour in a speech at Glasgow, last night, dwelt upon the achievements of the Government in the direction of reform in the Army and Navy. He said the real problem of the British Army arose at the point, where alone there was the possibility of a conflict with a great Military Empire.

The problem of the Army was the problem of the defence of Afghanistan.

The changes in the War Office would enable us to intervene more effectively in any contest on the North Western Frontier of India.

Moreover, under the strong grasp of Lord Kitchener our forces in India were being reorganised so as to add to their efficiency without any material addition to their numerical strength.

The new field gun for the Army was the most powerful one in the world.

The result of the Naval changes was that the fighting power of the fleet during the first twenty-four hours of hostilities would be augmented threefold.

THE MILE END ELECTION.

A Conservative Returned.

The election for the vacancy caused at Mile End by the death of Mr. Spencer Charrington, the deceased Conservative member, has resulted in the return of the Hon'ble H. L. W. Lawson, the Conservative candidate who polled 2,136 votes against Mr. Strauss, the Liberal candidate who polled 2,060.

The election was largely fought on the question of the exclusion of undesirable aliens which Mr. Lawson advocated.

THE FRENCH SENATE.

LONDON, JAN. 12.

M. Fallieres has been re-elected President of the French Senate.

AMERICAN MAIL SUBSIDIES.

An Increase of Grants.

The Commerce Committee of the American Senate has increased the subsidies referred to on the 6th inst. to eighty thousand for a monthly service and a hundred and sixty thousand for a fortnightly.

THE MAILS.

The Bombay Mails of the 21st ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the 12th instant.

THE PUNJAB LIEUT.-GOVERNORSHIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 13.

The "Statesman" understands that Sir Denzi Ibbetson will officiate for Sir Charles Rivaz when the latter takes leave next spring.

SIR EDWARD LAW'S RETIREMENT.

DINNER BY THE VICEROY.

The Viceroy gave a farewell dinner last night to Sir Edward Law, who leaves to-morrow for the Straits Settlements.

THE PAPER CURRENCY BILL.

It is stated that the Paper Currency Bill, which is now under circulation, is to be passed before the Government of India leave Calcutta.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY BOARD.

The Inter-Departmental Committee assembles in Calcutta this month to discuss the scope of the new Railway Bo[illegible]

FIGHT FOR JANDOL.

NAWAB OF DIR'S TROUBLES.

BRITISH COLUMN IN READINESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 13.

The "Indian Daily News" states that the moveable column at Chakdarra must now intervene to help the Nawab of Dir against the Khan of Nawagai.

LATER.

As some misapprehension appears to exist as to the position in Dir, it may be well to state exactly how the matter stands. To the west of the Dir State, and between it and Nawagai, lies the small territory of Jandol. This was annexed last year by the late Nawab of Dir. It is in a country where might is largely right, and there was no call for the Government of India to interfere. It belonged at that time to some of the Sirdars of the late Sher Afzul who were too weak to resist effectively.

The Nawab of Dir having lately died and there having been some dispute over the succession, the Khan of Nawagai has seized the opportunity to endeavour to wrest this newly annexed region from the Nawab's successor who is still little more than a boy. Fighting has been going on in the disputed territory, and a story has reached India that a fort has been taken by the Nawagai men. This may very probably be the case, but it is of very little importance.

The Government of India is bound to protect the actual Dir territory, since it has an alliance with that State. It has nothing whatever to do, however, with the squabbles about the suzerainty elsewhere. The whole region is beyond the borders of India, and if every case of petty fighting which goes on there were made an affair of Great Britain, there would be no end to the frontier expeditions which would result.

In the event of the Khan of Nawagai's proving victorious and proceeding to invade Dir territory, he would then be interfering with the Chitral road and it would become necessary to expel him. As a precautionary measure, therefore, the moveable column at Nowshera has been mobilised and is being held in readiness to march to Chakdarra on the British side of Dir. No orders for it to start, however, have so far been issued and the Khan of Nawagai is exceedingly unlikely to make any attempt upon Dir when he learns what has been done.

THE TEA MARKET.

An "Indian Daily News" cable, dated London the 12th instant, reports a steadier tea market with average prices of 7¼ pence for Assam tea and 6 3/8d. for Indian tea sold on garden accounts.

THE FORT GLOSTER MILLS.

SHAREHOLDERS APPOINT COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

A lively meeting of the shareholders of the Fort Gloster Jute Mills was held in Calcutta yesterday at which a committee of inquiry was appointed, consisting of Messrs. David Yule, W. Malcolm and Saklat.

PRINCE ADALBERT.

The German Club in Calcutta will entertain Prince Adalbert at a dinner and ball. The Prince is likely to proceed home shortly by mail from Bombay to attend his brother's wedding.

CALCUTTA MOTOR RELIABILITY TRIALS.

MARKS ONLY TO COUNT.

It is announced that the reliability prize at the coming Bengal Automobile contest will be awarded to the car losing the least number of marks, nothing else to be considered. Arrangements for the contest are proceeding and several additional prizes are notified.

CALCUTTA DIOCESAN CONFERENCE.

At the Diocesan Conference in Calcutta yesterday, the question of the constitution of Diocesan Councils was discussed and a committee, comprising the Ven. Middleton Macdonald, Canons Leger and Browne and Messrs. Ottley, Bannerjee and Kestin was appointed to organise the publication of a "Diocesan Gazette" to contain a record of church doings.

RAO OF CUTCH'S VISIT TO CALCUTTA.

The Rao of Cutch, attended by his eldest son, will visit Calcutta as a State Guest on the 27th February. His Highness will be accommodated in Hastings House.

THE INDIAN GOLD RESERVE.

The total gold reserve invested in Consols at Home by the Government of India now amount to over seven millions sterling.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 13.

There were no less than 24,385 plague deaths in India, against 22,645 in the previous seven days, the principal increases are in the Punjab, the United Provinces, Bengal and the Central Provinces.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

An exchange is notified between Lieutenants Eykyn, 125th Napier's Rifles, and Mollison, 2nd Royal Scots.

The octroi sections of the Bombay District Municipal Act are made applicable with some modifications to the Ahmednagar Cantonment.

Conductor W. Perkins, Ordnance Department, and Sub-Conductor H A. Mandy, Miscellaneous list, are transferred to the Pension establishment.

A change is notified in the designation of the officers in charge of medical stores in the different Commands. They will for the future be known as Medical Storekeeper, Calcutta, Mian Mir, Madras, Bombay or Rangoon as the case may be.

Indian Army Majors F. C. Colomb and C. Y. Crommelin are gazetted Lieutenant-Colonels.

The following are permitted to retire :—Colonel R. Hatch, Colonel B. M. Gompertz and Lieutenant C. B. Templer all of Indian Army.

Captain Graham is gazetted Hon. Major, Lucknow Volunteer Rifles.

MARINE DEPARTMENT

The Secretary of State has appointed Messrs. L. H. Danglish and F. V. Wilson to be sub-Lieutenants.

Assistant Engineer W. F. P. Allen is permitted to temporarily retire.

Assistant Engineer F. Pool is permitted to retire permenently.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. W. Arundel, Superintending Engineer, P. W. D. has nineteen months leave.

THE TRINCOMALEE NAVAL YARD.

THE CLOSING ORDER.

BALTIC FLEET AND A DREDGER.

COLOMBO, JANUARY 12.

Admiral Atkinson-Willes has arrived at Trincomalee, and ordered the closing of the naval canteen on Saturday, when a sale of all the furniture takes place. Admiralty House is to be kept open till the end of March, when it will be finally closed, and it is presumed the furniture will be removed to Bombay for use at Admiralty House there.

The Admiral has arranged for the observation of the whole chain of islands, from the northmost of the Laccadives to the most southerly of the Chagos, where Diego Garcia, once used as a coaling station by steamers of the Orient Line proceeding to Australia, is situated.

Probably hereabouts the two squadrons of the Baltic Fleet will rendezvous to coal for the next stage towards the Netherlands Indies, and it is here that the Russian squadrons may have to come within the scope of Admiral Urin's scouting destroyers, resting for supplies on the flying bases of cruisers and colliers working from Formosa.

The dredger Manaar, built for the Indian Government, arrived yesterday from Glasgow. She will be engaged in dredging at Tuticorin and Pamban Passage.

The dredger was escirled by the Baltic Fleet to the west of the Straits of Gibraltar as they suspected her to be some dubious craft. After an hour and a half, the Russians found out their mistake and left her.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

New Evening Blouses.

GLITTER IN DRESS.

GOWNS FOR SUNNY CLIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Concerning the newest evening blouses, much that is interesting might easily be written, such great ingenuity has been expended upon their desig ing this winter, and such good taste shown in the colours and materials employed. Two very pretty blouses, suitable for theatre wear, have been specially designed with a view to the becoming arrangement of those comparatively small pieces of real lace which are not always easy to manipulate, but which add such grace and distinction to any garments of which they form a part. In the case of the first blouse, the greater part of the bodice itself is made of a very fine kind of Irish crochet lace laid over ivory-white soft satin, to match the closely-gathered but perfectly plain white satin skirt. The back of the blouse is entirely of lace, but in front the effect is softened by the introduction of a graceful drapery of white satin, gathered down the centre of the front, and then continued on to the shoulders, in the guise of big bows, also gathered down the centre, and forming sleeves. Below these bows there are falling draperies of chiffon bordered with Irish lace. The second blouse is of pale green satin mousseline, and is intended for wearing with a skirt of the same delightful fabric and delicate colour. The sides and front of this blouse are slashed to show an underbodice of Venetian point lace, crossed with a lattice-work of black ribbon velvet. The pointed belt is of the same pale green satin, and the short, full sleeves are drawn high on the shoulders and gathered in a new and pretty way.

There will be so many occasions during the next few weeks when in connection with Christmas festivities dainty dance frocks will be greatly in demand, that it is perhaps allowable to return to the subject under discussion last week, and to say something more concerning evening fashions, but this time from the grown-up point of view. Nimon-de-soie and chiffon, tulle and fine gauze, with a very soft and silky crepe-de-chine, continue to be the favourite fabrics for dance dresses, although a certain number of silver-spangled tulle frocks will be worn, as well as gowns in the finest Brussels net, sometimes painted with sprays of flowers and sometimes showered with crystal and mother-of-pearls paillettes. Daintiest of all however, for dances, are the frocks which are carried out in chiffon, in very pale and delicate colourings, with possibly a second veiling of the same soft fabric, in some contrasting shade and then a foundation skirt, either in silver tissue or white Oriental satin. A dance dress of this description is carried out in pale pink chiffon over silver tissue, with one veiling of palest green tulle, between the chiffon and the silver foundation A deep flounce of fine Alencon lace drapes the lower part of the skirt, garlanded with small pink roses and green leaves, and caught up with bunches of rosebuds. Loose rose-p tals, in a still paler shade of pink are showered over the skirt and bodice, while the waistbelt, which comes down to a very long point in front, is made in pale green soft satin ribbon. A berthe frill of Alencon lace, and a few soft folds of chiffon to outline the decolletage, caught with bunches of roses on either side, add to the charm of this dainty bodice. Roses to match should be worn in the hair. This same design would also be pretty carried out in white chiffon over silver tissue, and trimmed with the silver roses that are so much in vogue at the moment, or even in white, with the roses in bright gold. Long trails and sprays of flowers both in gold and in silver are high in fashion's favour just now, and are often seen in company with little touches of gold and silver lace to correspond.

A fashion contemporary enlarges on the "Value of Glitter," and suggests that we should adopt in our dress "everything that catches the light, and shimmers and shines and looks bright," as an outward and visible sign that we are not going to be in the "doldrums." By all means let us add to the gaiety of nations by giving out light from our paillettes robes and sequin-spangled gowns, even though such radiance be the reflection of sham diamonds or tinsel. Not but what tinsel has its place —and that a very necessary one—in the scheme of things. After all, it plays its part in brightening up a world that is all too grey, and however much we may sneer at "meretricious ornament" we cannot deny its effect. What with "paillettes" and sequins and Parisian diamonds, we may sparkle to our hearts' content, and may relegate the "dowdy" or "frumpish" evening gown to the limbo of unbecoming fashions. Here for instance, is one of the latest models in black net, with a full, shaped skirt embroidered in a bold design of large jet leaves, which is carried out in the full corsage and puffed elbow sleeves. A dainty finish is given by the scalloped edge of the skirt being hung with jetted fringe. Another gown in white net is almost covered with shining gold "paillettes," and the skirt is draped in three embroidered tiers, whilst the graceful "angel" sleeves and full bodice sparkle with the same adornment.

But there is quite a silent revolution going on in our evening wear, in more ways than one. For instance, white and delicate shades are now no longer monopolised by young wearers, and even dowagers appear in the delicate colours we instinctively associate with youth. The hard-and-fast line that once divided the debutante and the dowager is well-nigh blurred, and if anything could check the progress of the tell-tale years, it is the elaborate precautions women take to dress becomingly. Another reform that we are all welcome in the leniency with modify the "decollete" corsage that made so many women, if they were at all angular, look their worst "en grande tenue" Fashion is now satisfied, for lesser functions, with all sorts of elegant modifications of the evening corsage. One of the prettiest departures seen in this respect is a dainty bolero of cream chiffon sparkling with silver sequins, which could well be worn over a white blouse, opening V shape at the throat over folds of plain chiffon, with the wide sleeves showing full ones of chiffon, gathered below the elbow. This, of cours , could be carried out in any colour. Moreover, we are seeing the sure, but certain evolution of the "bogun" a form of headdress which is eminently becoming for theatre wear, and has almost the effect of a jewelled cap or coronal. It was a favourite fashion in "Directoire" days, and is one more revival of that favourite era, but it is to be nailed as a very welcome innovation, and will no doubt attain elaborate developments.

And we are mending our ways even in the millinery department. In one of our smartest West-end show-rooms the other day it was refreshing to note that nearly all of the plumage used was that of the farmyard order, though, perhaps, the pheasants' feathers, so lavishly used in many of the toques, hardly come un ler this category. Some of the most 'chic' hats have large "granny" muffs to correspond with them in hue. Thus an elegant picture-hat of amethyist velvet, trimmed with shaded ostrich plumes and clusters of violets under the wide brim, had as its accessory an enormous muff in velvet of the same shade, with, of course, the inevitable knot of violets. The fashion of wearing flowers on one's muff is one that is highly favoured by Queen Alexandra and it seems to have brought on with many of our leaders of fashion—albeit a somewhat costly vogue. For evening the tiny chiffon flowers blossom galore, and fringe skirts and corsage alike. Some of the chiffon roses proper imitating the natural flower in colour and form are very effective. The whole art of chiffon-flower making is attaining very rapid development and the little cluster of blossoms with pendant buds makes a very pretty finish to an evening dress.

While we are enduring all the miseries of long-continued rain, and the horrors of London fogs and mud, certain fortunate people are even now planning immediate flight to the sunny south, and among the loveliest gowns which have been made during the last week or ten days at Redfern's, in Conduit-street and Bond-street, there are many which are destined to be worn at Nice or Monte Carlo. Among a number of other beautiful Riviera gowns, which were seen last week at Redfern's, one of the most striking was of peach-coloured chameleon taffetas, shot faintly with palest blue and with various indefinite mother-of-pearl tints. This gown was made with a perfectly tight-fitting three-quarter length coat, fastened with diamond buttons, and a full skirt with gathered flounces, very finely embroidered with silk in soft shades of ecru, peach-colour, and palest blue. A very dainty Casino gown in palest pink crepe de chine, with an applique garland of cream lace on the tucked skirt, has a charming bodice, draped with a fichu of pink chiffon and ivory lace, while a more useful frock in black-mousseline de soie made up over white silk is adorned with wide vandyked insertions of very fine cream lace. This gown is arranged with a particularly pretty bodice with shoulder-straps of black velvet ribbon, coming to a point in front, where they are drawn through diamond slides, and a transparent obemisette of cream lace, made high to the throat. At the waist there is a folded belt of shaded orange taffetas. Very charming, also, is a gown of white mousseline de soie, with double skirts, both of them accordion-pleated, and edged with an applique of white silk Chantilly lace. The same lace trims the high bodice and the elbow sleeves, while the waistbals is of the same silk muslin, closely gathered and brought down to a very long point in front.

One of Redfern's most successful picture gowns has a skirt of old-world shine brocade, with giant roses in soft shades of Revres blue, on a ground of pale primrose yellow. These brocade skirts are in front to show a panel of cream lace and chiffon and the bodice is of the Louis of a great Louis XVI. coat in Revres blue taffetas [illegible]

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

LEATHER SECTION.

In having only very briefly dealt with the Leather Section in a previous issue, we find we have not done the exhibitors in this line sufficient justice. This important Section of the Exhibition is situated at the northern end of the ground near the Electric Hall and forms quite an attractive feature. There are displays in the various Stalls of some of the most valuable articles turned out in leather at various factories.

McALPIN AND HUGGETT.

The well-known local firm of Messrs McAlpin and Hugget, Civil and Military Boot and Shoe Manufacturers and Saddlers and Harness Makers, have on view, in an independent stall adjoining the Taj Mahal Restaurant, some of the finest English leather goods for which they have deservedly earned a reputation. First of all there is an attractive show of the finest English leather and hides of variegated colouring Among these are a quantity of the expensive crocodile hide, the process of tanning and curing which is recognized to be exceedingly difficult. Centrally placed is one of the famous Osgood folding boats, which is 12 feet long, 39 inches wide, 11 inches deep amidship, and 15 inches at bow and stern, with bottom boards, side boards, two stools, one pair of 6 1/2 feet oars and a saddle, the weight complete being only fifty pounds. These are specially recommended to duck hunters as they can be used through wild rice, grass, weeds or mud, even if only two inches of water are available. A variety of boats of every description are displayed, besides ladies' bags, cigar cases, &c. Then there is a stock of horse-clipping machines which the firm obtain direct from the Manufacturers in England. The stall is replete with the finest selection of saddlery (including Polo saddles white doe skin and Allover, pigskin saddles of varying weights, hunting saddles, ladies side saddles with Cresswell's patent revolving ball hinge saddle bar); cavalry and R A officers' saddles, Infantry and Mounted Staff Officers' saddles, Police Officers' saddles &c. There are again a number of London made hand-sewn bridles, military accoutrements, a beautiful selection of chase mounts in gold, silver and brass, crosses and monograms for harness, bits in variety, spurs in gold, silver and nickel stable fittings, Rust gaiters, Watt's patent boot trees and driers (which the firm make a speciality) accessories for hunting and riding, and last but not least, harnesses for four-in-hands pairs, singles, and tandems, ranging in prices from Rs. 350 to Rs. 8,000 according to the leather, mountings and chasings. The patent leather Military boots worked in gold lace at the tops which are shown, are worthy of note. There are some of the finest London bridle butts and bridle shoulders, samples, of some very soft leather and in the way of brown willow calf, brown glacie kid, black box calf, fawn doe skin, London colour pigskin, dark brown hogskin, black ingrained calf skins, real morocco, &c., &c. In fact, the stall is replete with every description of articles in leather.

Mr. Wilmot Woodington, the enterprising Representative of the firm, is to be seen in the stall each evening courteously attending to the visitors and registering orders on behalf of the firm.

WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT AND EQUIPMENT FACTORY,

Messrs. Adamji Peerbhoy and Sons, Proprietors of the Western India Army and Navy Boot and Equipment Factory Sion (Bombay) are large exhibitors in this section. In their extensive shamiana they have a magnificent display of all their manufacturers in the way of Military and Civilian boots and shoes, harness and saddlery accoutrements, leather trunks, bags, cases, belting, hose, pipes, etc etc., and every department and process in the manufacture are illustrated. As the visitor enters the shamiana he first sees a quantity of raw hides and skins as originally received at the factory. Then he is afforded an idea as he proceeds further on of the process of tanning, leather dressing, boot, shoe, harness, saddle, bag and trunk making. The deceit which is so freely practised by several local dealers is well depicted by several trunks made of cardboard. These articles were expressly made at the Factory to show the public how they are likely to be deceived in mistaking cardboard for leather articles, only by its outward appearance. The next interesting illustration is a few pairs of shoes, also worked in cardboard and flimsy leather, &c. The exhibits are all very attractive, and the idea, material and workmanship of the goods turned out at the Factory are indeed of the first order. The firm, we believe, are supported by Government contracts for leather and leather goods, and they deserve this, considering that they supply the finest goods in the line obtainable. To Mr. Karimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, one of the proprietors, is said to be due the credit of having brought the Factory to its present pitch of excellence. The arrangements in the shamiana which are perfect, were carried out by Mr. J. M. Simon, who at present is in charge.

Adjacent to thiss hamiana is a magnificent Durbar Tent, 70 feet square, which is exhibited by the same enterprising firm. It is most elaborately furnished and contains a spacious drawing room, dining room, pantry, billiard room, office room, four bedrooms (with bathrooms attached) and three verandahs. It is magnificent exhibit in itself and is worthy of the exhibitors.

NORTH-WEST TANNERY COMPANY.

The North-West Tannery Company, Ld., of Cawnpore occupy the adjoining stall. Here are exhibited a varied selection of real crocodile leather suit cases, handsome patent leather State harness and saddlery. English leather suit cases with jewellery apartments, Staff saddles for Infantry and Mounted Regimental officers' Gladstone bags, kit bags, and trunks, doe skin saddles boots and shoes, puttie gaiters, English hogskin saddles and bridles, tonga harness, samples of hose piping, punkah thongs, etc. Besides these there is a large stock of ammunition boots marked at very reasonable prices.

Messrs. Noorbhai Jiwaji Jiva Bhagwan and Salemahomed Dharamsey also show a variety of leather goods in this stall, while some articles turned out in the Madras School of Arts may also be seen.

THE NAVSARI LEATHER WORKS.

Messrs. B A. Pandelia and Company, Proprietors of the Navsari Leather Works are show some fine leather and leather goods. Of leathers they show different kinds used in the manufacture of boots and shoes, leather for carriage lining and book binding, leather for cotton mills and gins, and leather for harness, saddlery and bags There is a large stock of boots, shoes and slippers, &c., and some chrome tanned water lifts and pipes.

A FREAK OF NATURE.

An interesting addition at the Exhibition has been made in the way of a dwarf who was exhibited for the first time last evening. He had, who is said to be 17 years old, is a Christian named Victorian Louis D'Souza. He was born in Goa and stands only 30 inches in height. His limbs are all stunted proportionately with his body, but well developed. He can neither speak nor understand anything and has to be fed by his father who guides him.

GUJERATI LECTURE.

A lecture in Gujerati (with illustrations by the magic lantern) was given last evening in the Health Section by Mr. C. R. Avari. Hospital Assistant, on Malaria. The lecture was merely a translation of the one delivered by Captain Liston, a few days ago, a summary of which appeared in a previous issue.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY SYNDICATE.

The Registrar of the University of Bombay notifies the nominations of the Syndics who have offered themselves for election on Monday and Tuesday next. On Monday afternoon, the election of two Syndics in the Faculty of Engineering takes place and it will be followed by the election of four Syndics in Art, including the one representing the Physical and Experimental Sciences. On Tuesday, two Syndics each in Medicine and Law will be elected. The nominations are as follows :—

Arts : Principal M. Macmillan, Prof. W. H. Sharp, the Rev. F. Dreckmann, (also to represent the Physical and Experimental Sciences,) and Prof. A. M. Masani.

Medicine : Dr. Temulji B. Nariman, and Lt-Col. H. P. Dimmock, I. M. S.

Law : The Hon. Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar and Principal Ganpat S. Rao.

Engineering : Major W. V. Seudamore, R. E., and Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban.

PASSENGERS PER S.S. R. RUBATTINO.

The following is the list of cabin passengers per Italian steamer R. Rubattino, Captain A. Dodero leaving for Europe to-day. Cabin passengers are requested to be present at Victoria Dock, Shed No. 2 at 2 p.m. sharp for the medical inspection by the Health Officer of the port, Third class passengers and native servants will have to be present at Prince's Dock Naw Disinfecting Shed at 12 a. m. punctually with all their luggage and kit :—

To Suez.—Major J H B Beresford, Mr F Seitz and Mr Sk Mizareebin Ebrahim.

To Port-Said.—Mr and Mrs Carras, Mr A Montzatsos, Rev J M Russell, and Mr T Sypsomos.

To Brindisi.—Mr A T Gennatos and Mr. S N Panas.

To Patrasso.—Mr and Mrs Sackolaropulo.

To Genoa and Naples.—Rev C W. Clarke, Mrs. 2 children and Infant, Capt and Mrs D S Earle, Miss Falkner, Rev S Garabedian, Rev A Grau, Rev and Mrs J S Haigh, Rev and Mrs E W Macgavin, Mr W C G Macpherson and Mr C W Stoughton.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Instances have lately occurred whereby officers of the British Service in England, after being recalled under orders to embark for India, have obtained leave of absence from the authorities in India, and the date of their embarkation has, in consequence been delayed. It has, therefore, been decided that any officer who obtains leave in these circumstances will forfeit all claim to passage or passage allowances.

NEWS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIL.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

AN INGENIOUS DEVICE.

London, 24th Dec.—A movable apparatus, serving equally for defence and assault, has been landed at Dalny. It protects against shrapnel the sharpshooters who are seated inside.

The "Standard" states that the Japanese Officers on the Sha-ho describe the European Russian reinforcements as far inferior to the Siberian Regiments.

GERMAN POLICY IN THE PACIFIC.

London, 24th Dec.—The German Press is inclined to regard the desire of the German traders to monopolise the trade of the German islands as a question which had better be settled without delay. It is, several journals point out, too petty a matter to become a source of friction with Australia.

The "Cologne Gazette" disagrees with the Australian view that the action of the German agents amounts to a breach of the Anglo-German Convention.

It recommends that the Marshall Islands should be formally incorporated with the German possessions, and in the meantime, advises the Jalnit Company and Burns, Philp and Co. to compromise and confine their respective activities to the Marshall and Gibert Islands.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

BRIBING THE TRIBES.

The Moroccan tribesmen who were recently stated to have surrounded the town of Alcazar and to have demanded the surrender of the French Consul and several British subjects, under threat of looting the town, have been pacified with 300 dollars and have withdrawn.

FATAL RAILWAY COLLISION NEAR PARIS.

The Lille and Boulogne express trains collided yesterday when approaching Paris in a fog. Five persons were killed and many were injured.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE POUNDAGE SYSTEM.

The "Economist" ridicules the quibble which permits the supporters of the "White Australia" policy to utilise the P. and O. Company's vessels for carrying the Australian mails. The colonies it declares must be simple if they think the poundage scheme will secure the same celerity and regularity as is obtained by a subsidised service. The same journal remarks that uncertainty means chaos which will involve very serious inconveniences and loss for the Commonwealth and for all who do exclusive business with the colonies. It adds: "The experiment will not be regrettable if the utter paralysation of the service awakens the Commonwealth to the follies of labourism."

THE CLONES MURDER.

The man Joseph Fee, who, early in the present month, was convicted at Belfast, Ireland, for the murder of John Flanagan, a produce dealer of Clones, and sentenced to death, was executed yesterday. The prisoner confessed his guilt on the scaffold.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

A SUGGESTED ALLIANCE.

With a view of avoiding a large increase in the American Navy, the New York "Sun" recommends an alliance between the United States and Great Britain for self-defence in the event of either Power being attacked by more than one Naval Power.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

THE FORTY-TWO MEDAL.

The fourth competition for this medal was played by Bogey play on Thursday and resulted in some very even play, four competitors coming in "all square" and six "one down."

Bogey's score was fixed at 38, which does not leave much margin for bad strokes, even with the course in its present easy state, so it is evident that some very fair games were played.

The following are the scores of those who put in their cards :—

P. J. Arnot	–3	all square
C. H. Roberts	–3	"
A. W. Daldy	–2	"
E. E. Coombs	–2	"
C. A. Russ	–5	1 down
H. F. Busch	–4	"
G. Marshall	+2	"
W. L. Shaw	–7	"
R. H. M. Steven	–2	"
R. Aitken	+1	"
P. W. Crowell	–2	2 down
A. L. S Roberts	Scr	"
H. E. Hart	–2	"
G. Miller	–3	3 down
D. K. Love	–4	4 down
R. A. Dod	–1	"

Messrs. Coombs, Arnot, Roberts and Daldy will now have to play another round, against Bogey, to decide the matter.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

"A" Class Yachts Handicap Race start with time in hand to finish at Hog Island.

Name of Boats	Allowances	Time	Entered by	Start at H	M	S
Forella	2	0	Mr C T R Scovell	3	7	0
Sapphire	13	30	Capt Major R E & Mr R H H Hopkins	3	1	30
Melody	16	30	Mr J H K Macbeth	2	56	30
Stella	15	0	Col H W Boyd M S	2	59	0
Ida	23	30	Mr E Faulkner	2	49	30
Kileen	scratch		Mr N N Wadia	3	15	0

From Committee Vessel round Butcher Beacon leaving it to Port, round Red Channel Buoy, N of Butcher Island, leaving it to Starboard, round B W H S Buoy, N N E of Elephanta leaving it to Starboard and finishing between mark-boat and Hog Island Buoy, Course No, 17 = 10½ miles.

"B" Class Yachts Handicap Race start with time in hand to finish at Hog Island.

Name of Boats	Allowances	Time	Entered by	Start at H	M	S
Janetta	Scratch		Officers, R E	3	45	0
Pixie	2	30	Mr E H Smethan	3	20	0
Trixie	3	30	Mr A M Mehedi	3	42	30
Manekjan	5	30	Officers R A	2	29	30
Jean	21	0	Capt H S Black R I M	2	34	0

From Committee Vessel round Butcher Beacon leaving it to Port, round Red Channel Buoy, N of Butcher Island, leaving it to Starboard round B W H S Buoy, N N E of Elephanta leaving it to starboard, and finishing between mark-boat and Hog Island Bunder, Course No. 17 = 10½ miles.

Tomtit Class and Handicap Race, to finish at Hog Island.

Names of Boats	Allowances	Time	Entered by	Start at H	M	S
Tomtit	Scratch		Dr F M Gibson	3	25	0
Lapwing	9	24	Mr E C Richards	3	20	0
Midget	4	42	Officers, R A	3	20	0

From Committee Vessel round Junkee Beacon leaving it to Port, round the two Red Channel Buoys W N W and N of Butcher Island respectively, leaving both to starboard, round B W H Buoy, N N E of Elephanta, leaving it to starboard, and finishing between Mark-boat and Hog Island Bunder—Course No 16 = 9½ miles.

FITZGERALD'S CIRCUS.

FITZGERALD'S Circus, which is at present attracting large crowds in Calcutta is shortly due in Bombay. The combination is an unusually excellent one, and is sure to prove attractive to the public. The show comes from Australia. It includes a number of "Star" turns, of which the most sensational are the tiger and horse act, and the lion and elephant act. In these turns the tiger and the lion ride the other animals, exhibiting wonderful training. A troupe of Gin Cingalese in their shows are an exhibition of the limits of the gymnastic, very pleasing to see.

A HINDU PRESIDENCY MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see your correspondent 'Cricketer' has stolen a march over me in that he has asked a question that I myself wanted to ask for some days past. Now that 'Cricketer' to whom the Hindu cricketers cannot be too thankful has opened the subject, I should like to press the question once more on the minds of the authorities whether they are now prepared to accept the proposal the Cricket Secretary of the Hindu Gymkhana is reported to have sent to the Cricket Secretary of the Bombay Gymkhana. I, too, should like to know whether any reply has been vouchsafed to the Hindu Gymkhana. Now that the claims of the Hindu Cricketers have been admitted even by the Parsees, is it not practicable to arrange a three days' match during the present cold season, as it is possible to obtain more definite results than in the usual cricket season ?—Yours, &c.,

G. D. D.

"A REAL GRIEVANCE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The grievances that are being occasionally thundered forth from the pulpit by the leaders of the Congressionists for not having yet attained the sublime goal of their ambition "Self-Government" are but more or less the creation of their imagination soaring high when compared with the real grievances to which hundreds of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor's subjects have been subjected to one way or the other under which, while they lay groaning through sheer helplessness, as none to back their cause or represent them in fulminating speeches in public, or bring them to the notice of His Majesty's representatives, in India, tacitly bear. And these are, I make bold to say the most loyal subjects in the British realm on this side of the hemisphere. I beg to submit that the grievances, I endeavour to bring to the notice of the Government of India, through the medium of your highly esteemed Journal, might be questioned as affecting the rights of solitary individuals. Despite the fact, I beg to opine that a grievance complained of by an individual is as great a grievance as clamoured and whimpered abroad by the Congressionists on behalf of the thousands as alleged by them. In the eye of justice, a grievance that emanates from an individual or from a community is, as I believe, one and the same, and each of these carries the same weight. And this consideration alone goads me on to rush to the press, the only public monitor, "Nil fairi audeai, nil veri non audeat dicere" and exclaim with all serious humility that the Government of India some how or other ignore questions of grave importance as affecting the rights of the citizens, the very citizens whose services during the most memorable epochs in the history of India, which I need not mention here, have been recognised by the Government as valuable and meritorious. We cannot but gratefully appreciate the one thousand and one blessings the British rule has ungrudgingly conferred upon us, but when that unstudied, one feels aggrieved that his holdings are unjustly wrested from him by foreigners with antecedents as history tells us, rendering them unlike the citizens whose loyalty yields no bonds. And these princely Native Chiefs have been usurping Inamdari villages as mortgagees and purchasers in defiance of the Government of India's ruling which restricts them holding landed property in the British territory. This kind of usurpation of Inamdari rights and acquisition of lands, strange to say is upheld by law. Then I beg to suggest to the Governments of India the sooner the above mooted ruling is rigidly put into force it is better for the poor unjustly used Inamdars. Rust cedum fiat Justitia.—Yours, &c.,

ARDESHIR CURSETJI BANDUPVALA.

OVERCROWDING OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I concur with Mr. Ghamat's view, in your issue of the 7th instant, that drastic relief is needed in the congested field of law, but I do not subscribe to the method which he suggests. The proposal of trotting out men with more money than brains in the legal profession may commend itself to Mr. Ghamat. The sinister and generalised insinuations of dishonesty and dishonour to the legal practitioners will meet with universal condemnation, not only from those who are concerned with law, but also from layman like myself.

The unenlightened has often seen barristers, trudging out pompously from first class compartments of local trains at Bombay, received on the station by touts whom Mr. Ghamat rightly terms, and I have also seen barristers walking slowly toward mofussil courts, escorted on either side by the self-same touts, with a cumbrous

SIDELIGHTS ON FACTORY LIFE.

People who imagine that factory life is all gloom make a great mistake. But every class has its spice of humour, and ours was delighted sometimes with the poorest excuses for laughter.

In the factory where I worked for many years male operatives yielded an unfailing supply of merriment. We had a manager who was possessed of a decided leaning towards using "words of learned length and thundering sound." Some strong language used to him by H.M. Inspector of Factories on the occasion of an unexpected visit he denounced as unworthy of the Inspector's "dignitary." He would talk about the "state of the atmospheric air," enlarge on certain things which he said were "essentially necessary" discourse learnedly on the many advantages of "consecrated" floors when he meant consecutive, and he always would persist that his own opinions on everything and everybody were right. We had a weaver, too, who ran the manager very close. Her talk used to remind me of Bottom the Weaver in "A Mid-summer Night's Dream." With her "reserved" people were always "resigned," a by-ndicate was a "signature," "primitive privilive." One day she gave me quite a shock of surprise by declaring that she always used "steel engraving" to clean her fire-irons. "But you can't afford that," I objected, feeling sure there was a mistake somewhere. "Oh, yes I can. A pennyworth will last me nearly a month." Then it gradually dawned on me that she meant a cel illings.

When I was a small half-timer in the spinning-room I recollect that a favourite joke which was invariably played on all new-comers was to send them in search of a mythical leather oil-can. One of the youngsters known in factory circles as a "sweeper-out" would be called aside and confidentially told to go into another room and bring back the leather oil-can for the use of the overlooker. Of course, the "hands" in the other rooms would very quickly smell a rat, and the boy would eventually get sent all over the mill before the plot was exploded. The weaving-shed always goes in for its full share of practical joking and many a learner gets sent on bogus errands, to the great delight of the surrounding weavers. While, I was in the mill there was a big boy of fourteen or fifteen who had come to learn to weave under the able tuition of his mother. The boy was not over and above sharp. As the weavers put it, he had all his buttons but they were not all bright; thus it came to pass that the mother had no little difficulty in imparting her knowledge of weaving to her promising offspring.

"Pent-day" had come round once again, and the mother had "feiled"—i. e., finished—her piece and was ready to deliver it in the piece-room. Just as she was leaving the shed with the piece in her arms she turned round and said to the boy, "Tha mun think on, Sam, an' follow up wi' t' edge-hooks"; meaning that he was to move the edge-hooks up as the piece came through the loom. But the boy put an altogether wrong interpretation on his mother's words, and so taking the edge-hooks out of the piece, he innocently followed his parent into the piece-room. What exactly transpired in the piece-room that afternoon was never known in the weaving-shed, but the story leaked out, as such stories have a knack of doing, and for months afterwards Sam nearly had his life hedgered out of him by weavers shouting to him from every nook and corner to "follow up wi' t' edge-hooks." Nowadays the story is a factory classic and all new weavers are religiously regaled with Sam's exploit.

Among other practical jokes in which weavers indulge may be mentioned the trick of drawing a string tightly around a man's hat—of course under the ribbon,—thereby making the unfortunate owner wonder why his hat should suddenly have grown several sizes too small, and thinking in a vague sort of way that he must have got hold of someone else's hat by mistake. Or, again, sewing up the sleeves of an jacket belonging to an overlooker who may have put himself temporarily out of favour.

Many a laughable mistake has been made over dialect words. A girl working in the factory was a native of the South of England. When she first came north she went as servant to a small farmer, and she used to relate how she misconstrued the word a-gait. On her arrival her mistress harangued her as to her duties, and after recounting them in detail she wound up by saying, "an' mind tha mun git a-gait f' goold tahm t' t' moornin an' light t' fires." Rather astonished, but still thinking she quite understood this injunction, the poor girl was seen wandering about the fields in a disconsolate sort of way in the early morning as if in search of something. Upon coming downstairs the mistress found no fires lighted, and on asking the reason the girl assured her that she had searched in all directions for an old disused gate to use as kindling, but without success, and so, of course, no fires had been made.

Another most amusing incident happened some years ago. A gentleman from London had come north to learn the wool trade, and had brought with him a favourite large dog. One day, to the great alarm of the gentleman, a little boy came rushing pell-mell into the factory to inform him that his dog had run off with a brat and was pulling it to pieces. Now in the North of England, be it known, a "brat" is a child's *Pinafore*, or the garment a wool-sorter wears when at his work; but the Southern gentleman had never heard the word applied to anything but children. Therefore the effect of this startling information may better be imagined than described. He caught up his hat and dashed wildly from the factory in hot pursuit of his dog, only to find his favourite quietly playing with the remains of an old pinafore which the boy afterwards explained was the brat he had meant.

I remember one winter some bother arose between the weavers and the masters owing to the former refusing to be at their looms promptly at 6 a.m. Orders were issued that any weaver not at her looms at the proper hour was to be locked out until breakfast-time. But for once the masters had reckoned without their host. The next morning between three and four hundred weavers made it their way to be five minutes late, and were confronted by [illegible] were certain to catch it hot this time. Nothing daunted, the weavers held a hurried consultation and resolved that they would not return home. To pass the time they sang the latest music-hall ditties and a few of the Hveller girls did the cake-walk. Then they varied the programme by cheering and pounding at the big gates. Finding that the weavers were in a somewhat aggressive mood, the authorities waited half an hour and then opened the gates. Now, however, it was the turn of the weavers. They alternately cheered, and hooted, sang songs and danced triumphant jigs, but go in to their work they would not. In vain the managers implored and threatened; the weavers only jeered, and at last turned in a body and went back home until breakfast-time. Of course the ringleaders had an interview with the Masters, but the affair blew over without any more notice being taken of it, and the weavers were left master of the field.—P. E. M. in the "Manchester Guardian."

A HEROINE OF SEVENTEEN.

THRICE ENTERS BURNING HOUSE.

Blyth, on the Northumberland coast, has produced a heroine of seventeen whose name is worthy to go down to history side by side with that other Northumbrian girl, Grace Darling, recollection of whose brave deed has been cherished for three-quarters of a century.

In the early hours of December 22nd a fierce fire broke out in a long wooden building on the Blyth Links which is known as "Happy Jock's."

On the ground floor of this structure there were four rooms, and over them a loft running the whole length of the building, while adjoining it there was another wooden structure used as a refreshment house.

The occupant of "Happy Jock's" was John Chandler, a bashing-machine keeper in the summer, and an employee at the Hartley Colliery during the rest of the year. His wife and three children also lived there, and a relation, Mrs. Macgregor, and her nine-year-old son.

At ten o'clock the previous evening Chandler left "Happy Jock's" to go to his night-spell at the pit and his eldest daughter Dora, aged seventeen, locked up the house at eleven o'clock and went to bed.

The violent barking of Chandler's dog woke up Mrs. Chandler at two o'clock yesterday morning, and a few moments later she found the kitchen in flames.

HEMMED IN BY FLAMES.

Mrs. Chandler roused the other inmates, and then, with her daughter Maggie, aged thirteen, and Mrs. Macgregor, fled from the now blazing house, and took refuge in a bathing machine.

Dora then came running out to join her mother, and found that her seven-year-old brother, Willie and her cousin James Macgregor, aged nine, were not with the party.

Barefoot and clad only in her night-dress, Dora sped back to the house, now almost wrapped in flames, made her very way through the heat and blinding smoke to the little bedroom where the two children were still sleeping, and brought her brother safely out in her arms.

Though half-choked and blinded by the smoke the brave girl then rushed back into the furnace, and half-carried, half-dragged her cousin to the safety of the sands.

By this time the crazy wooden structure, full as it was of inflammable material, was burning furiously, but for the third time the daring girl made her way into it.

She suddenly remembered, even in that exciting moment, and almost exhausted by her previous efforts, that there was a bag of gunpowder in the burning house.

She dashed back through the dense smoke, found the bag of gunpowder, and, still in her night-dress, ran through the bitterly cold night to the shore and threw the powder into the sea.

A few minutes later the Blyth fire brigade arrived but "Happy Jock's" was by that time a blazing furnace and they could do nothing to save it.

A GLOBE-TROTTING PHILOSOPHER.

A HINDU'S CHEAP WORLD TRIP.

Cairo has recently been visited by a notable traveller. According to the Egyptian, a Mohammedan paper of that city, Swami Rama, the Hindu philosopher, is now finishing a tour round the world, which has cost him never a penny. Starting eastward from India, the Swami went, via Japan, to San Francisco, and across America and the Atlantic to Europe. Wherever he stopped to lecture to his fellow-believers he was treated not only with respect but with a hospitality that insisted on paying his bills as the best bonds, and giving him a first-class ticket to his next resting-place. In Cairo she learned Swamin talked freely with Mohammedans on the subject of his religion. There was much common ground between them. Swami Rama admitted the existence of men illuminated by God for the guidance of humanity, comparing them with the wise ones of a house through which the Divine Light came by windows. Ordinary men, he said, were like the house-tents, through which no light can pass. Speaking of his own country, the philosopher regretted the advantage of securing a better understanding between the enlightened followers of his own religion and the Mohammedanism that has hitherto prevailed.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey, white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey hair to its original colour without leaving that unpleasant sediment so often left by most Restorers. It makes the hair grow charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the roots are not decayed. Sold by chemists and perfumers throughout the world. Wholesale [illegible]

A FIGHT TO THE FINISH.

I was confined to my bed with jungle fever. Through my mosquito bar I watched the red ants, explore the crazy old Spanish floor with its yawning seams, which the heat of the dry season in the Philippines had opened up. Every morning an army of the little scavengers came briskly out from their nest of clay built up somewhere behind the partition and deployed over the floor in search of anything dead or alive that might serve them as food.

At first as I watched them they seemed to work at random. Then one afternoon when the sunlight was exceptionally bright I noticed an ant considerably larger and longer limbed than his fellows moving leisurely across the floor and pausing frequently to look about him. During one of these pauses two ants hurried up to him from opposite directions. The three seemed to hold a consultation, and presently the two retired as if to carry out orders they had received from their commander.

For fully half an hour the big ant continued to move leisurely about, inspecting here a body of ants as they toiled at a bit of chicken that had fallen from my plate, there a couple that were devising some scheme to get a kernel of rice across a crack that stretched like a great canon between them and their fortress behind the partition, and in still another quarter a trio tugging at a green bug that was not yet dead, and that clung tenaciously to a bamboo splinter. In every instance the little fellows redoubled their efforts at the approach of their commander, but in the case of the green bug with no satisfactory results.

For fully a minute the big ant watched the efforts of his fellows, and then as if in disgust at their puniness dashed upon the prey, scattering the three toilers in as many directions, and seizing the bug by a wing, quickly jerked it from its position and started off across the floor at a great rate of speed.

Presently the big ant with his now feebly struggling captive reached the widest crack in the floor, so the other ants a yawning gulf to cross which they were obliged to make a detour of half the length of the room.

But the captain had no idea of squandering his time in this way. Approaching the brink, he suddenly swung himself round with a whirling motion that threw his hinder parts high in air, and as they descended his long hind legs just touched the farther side and his feet took a firm hold. As the bug dropped out of sight he looked for a moment as if the ant would be drawn after it; but the hind feet held fast, and presently the captain emerged triumphant with his prey, starting off in a bee-line for the clay house behind the partition.

All went well till he came to within about two feet of a pool of water that the servant had spilled upon the floor when filling the tins under the legs of the dresser—a necessary precaution to keep the ants from climbing up and taking possession. The captain scented the water, rose up and inspected it from afar until he was satisfied that it was impassable and then began a wide detour to the right.

This movement took him beyond the range of my vision, and a moment later I was surprised to see him beating a hasty retreat, tugging frantically at the bug, much as defeated soldiers drag a field-piece to prevent it falling into the hands of the enemy.

Suddenly the ant stopped and sprang round defiantly in front of the bug, and the next moment I saw a grey spider (the variety which usually travels with huge bounds like a flea) approaching warily. It shot forward a few inches, paused, shot forward again, and then seemed to debate the advisability of attempting to capture the bug from his fellow marauder.

The debate lasted only a moment, however. The ant's courage evidently failed him as the near approach of his big antagonist, and in a sudden panic of fear he retreated behind the bug. Like a flash the spider leapt upon the choice morsel, and hurrying away with it to one of the tins under a leg of the dresser, mounted to the edge and began leisurely to devour its prize.

For a time the ant seemed frantic with grief and rage. He dashed aimlessly about looking for the bug, as if he could not believe that he had really been robbed. As the fruitless search continued he seemed to become more and more excited, chasing about in big, zig-zag looks as if demented. Then of a sudden he paused on the very spot where he had been robbed, and afterwhat seemed to be a moment's reflection started off on the trail of the robber. The spider recognised its enemy from afar, and dropping the partly-devoured bug into the water, ran round to the farther edge of the tin.

The ant seemed to have regained his self-possession now, and reaching the tin climbed deliberately up, and raising his head cautiously over the edge, located the object of his visit. Quick as thought the spider was upon him, and for a moment there was a confused blur of shifting grey and red, as the two fought desperately on the jagged edge of the tin.

Suddenly there was a tiny splash, and a moment later I saw the two struggling in the water. The spider made spasmodic efforts to climb up the smooth side of the tin, but the ant, far more active in the water, always dragged it back. In a few moments the spider doubled up convulsively, and lay a still grey ball upon the surface of the water.

The ant, with the dogged persistency characteristic of his race, fished out of the water what remained of the green bug, dropped it over the side of the tin and descending leisurely, carried it away to his clay house behind the partition.—Bradford K. Daniels, in the "St. James's."

THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA UP TO DATE.

The bringing up to date of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," the great work, under any conditions, would attract attention [illegible] (of which the first Edition appeared in 1768) has taken its place as a public institution wherever the English language is read. There were, however, certain circumstances attaching to the new issue which have made its production a subject of unprecedented interest. There was, in the first place, the interest which every one feels in looking forward to an authoritative record of the events, personalities, discoveries and movements of his own day—matters of the utmost interest, matters recorded here for the first time. Then again the contributors, who, under the editorship of Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace, collaborates upon the task, were men of the highest standing in public estimation as the first masters in their various spheres of activity. The dinner to which Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace invited the Prime Minister and other guests to meet the contributors was acknowledged to be the most brilliant gathering our time has witnessed. But there is a further reason for the extent to which the appearance of the new issue has aroused public attention. Sold by "The Times" (which publishes and has sole control of the work) under a novel system, at a low price payable in small instalments, the newly completed "Encyclopædia Britannica" is a possession which all can afford to have. The attention, therefore, aroused by the publication of the work was no merely abstract interest, but, rather, a personal interest about something which each individual might possess if he chose.

It is this special offer at less than half price and for easy instalments which "The Times" announces in India to-day. As has already happened elsewhere, "The Times" will shortly withdraw in India also from the business of distributing the recently completed work direct to the public—and the price will then be more than doubled. Readers of this paper, therefore, who would like to learn fully what the new work is, while it is still to be subscribed for at the special rate, should not fail to read the announcement which appears on another page, among our advertisements.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Deaths, from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	2	5
B Alamavi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	10	9	22
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	13	9	30
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	2	3	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	7	6	32
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	4	4	9
G Mahim and Worli	2	1	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	11
Total	41	34	123
Total plague deaths to date	278,345	230,573	
Same date last year	35	25	104

BOMBAY FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race—The Hopeful Plate—2-5 p.m.
2nd Race—The Baloonin Plate—2-35 p.m.
3rd Race—The Strangers Plate—3-5 p.m.
4th Race—The Exeam Plate—3-35 p.m.
5th Race—The Marine Lines Plate—4-5 p.m.
6th Race—The Small Arab Handicap—4-35 p.m.

By kind permission of Lt-Col S J Sarjant and the Officers of the G I P Railway Volunteers their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES.

Colaba ..... 2-35 p.m.
Church Gate ..... 2-40 p.m. Local Time
Grant Road ..... 2-45 p.m.
Arrives at Mahaluxhmi ..... 2-50 p.m.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

As a Guarantee of Quality, see the MILKMAID on every Tin.

LARGEST SALE in the World.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

It may now be said, in a poetic vein, that the winter of 1904 has crossed the bar; it has beaten through the surf and storm into the twelve days' shelter of the solstice, through the barriers of ice into the quiet sea that lies or should lie at the Pole, where you may rest a while and patch your timbers, but return you must and be battered once again. Now is the season when the imprudent kingfisher lays, or should lay, its holy eggs, and sets its nest afloat like oil upon the waters, smoothing the crease out. But when the New Year comes they will be hatched. Meanwhile the days are less than eight-hour days and dark at that. A thoghtful correspondent has reckoned out what the darkness costs us yearly, not in coke and electricity and candles, though that subject too might repay research, but in travelling expenses in sheer pursuit of the sun. He says we (meaning others for us) spend £3,809,600 every winter on the south coast of France, £1,150,000 for Biarritz, San Moritz, Algiers, Egypt, the Canary Islands, and the West Indies. But our correspondent does note stop here. What, he asks, is the average advantage Fahrenheit thus obtained? Nine degrees; and so the lump mass of winter tourists from those darkened isles pays, we think, £4,444 a day for every degree Fahrenheit and the accompanying light on each of the 150 days that they are on travel. But he forgets that they would have to eat if they were at home, not to speak of Christmas presents.

The "Gold Coast Leader," published by and for educated natives of West Africa, has a good many piquancies of diction—in the number, that is, which comes by the last mail. Its English is a little riotous at times, but there are occasional examples of native vigour which make up for it. What, for instance, could be a more expressive hyperbole than that of the Dixcove correspondent—"There has been some great improvements in our rocky streets, which formerly one had to kick against with his chest and not his toes." The Elmina correspondent, too, has the knack of putting a thing forcibly. He complains that natives who trespass in forbidden parts of the courthouse have been literally kicked out, and not unnaturally thinks that a boiled board or a verbal remonstrance would meet the case. He adds: "We are really getting too used up with this plantation life." The chief editorial deals with Gold Coast authors, who, it appears, have been unjustly neglected. "In their day they were not appreciated to the full; their strenuous endeavours were damned with faint praise, if at all." The most moving passages, however, are in a letter to the editor from a gentleman with the stormy name of Blackman Trouble. It commences:—

"Dear Mr. Editor,—I shall take it so kind enough if you would allow me a space in your valuable journal for the insertion of the foregoing.

Mr. Trouble concludes with the impressive words—

"I am afraid such repugnances and abnormities will be the system if the authorities are not check it."

It is only fair to add that the sentiments of the "Gold Coast Leader" are those of a sound and reasonable Liberalism.

We notice that a new star of pugilism has arisen in the town of Hegewirch U. S. A. The star is known as The Fighting Jute, but his Christian name, by an odd chance, is Battling. The young man lives at number 13,446, Superior Avenue, apparently the fitting home of genius. According to the American papers, Battling has recently vanquished a person named Young Corbett. "He had him to the bad in ten rounds," say the learned. Others who would fain excuse the fallen man, explain the victory by imputing staleness to the vanquished. It was Altitude beat Young Corbett," they say sadly. He lived too high." The conqueror bears his blushing honours modestly, and fills in his unprofessional moments as a helper in a butcher's shop. We notice that his eulogists take a mean advantage of his birth he is Danish-born—in comparing him with Woden, Siegfried, and the Hammer of Thor.

The Emperor of Japan has written three lyric poems, a translation of which we quote from the Chicago Record Herald. The originals appeared in the "Kokumin Shimbun" on November 9. The first poem, it is said, was written before the war; the second is the appeal to the God of Battles, believing that we have on our quarrel just; and the third would be dated early in November.

I.

My heart's at peace with all, and fain would I
Live as I love in lifelong amity;
And yet the storm-clouds lower; the rising wind
Stirs up the waves; the elemental strife
Rages around. I do not understand
Why this should be.

II.

'Tis surely not our fault.
We sought to be sincere in deed and word;
We have exhausted every means to press
A clear and truthful case, but all in vain.
Now may the God that sees the hearts of men
Approve of what we do!

III.

They're at the front,
Our brave young men: and now the middle-aged
Are shouldering their arms; and in the fields
The old men gather in the abundant rice,
Low stooping o'er the sheaves. All ages vie
In cheerful self-devotion to the Land.
One feels that one need not have been a Japanese to write this.

A recent reference to the analysis of certain nostrums leads a correspondent to recall the goodly dose that was given to King Charles II. when he was dying. All lesser physic had failed, and this was a supreme effort on the part of contemporary science. According to the [illegible] given at the time, or Dr. Scarbrugh, now in the library of the Society of Antiquaries, His Majesty was attended by sixteen physicians, who held nine consultations in five days. On the 14th February, the day of his death, eleven of these physicians in consultation decided to administer, as a more generous cordial a dust of topaz, jacinth sapphire, ruby, pearl emerald coral, musk, ambergris, and gold, all made into a pill and polished. In fact, says Dr. Scarbrugh, they gave His Majesty his crown jewels—internally. But nothing happened.

Talking of King Charles the anniversary of as infamous a piece of ruffianism as stands to the credit of a Stuart has recently occurred. Sir John Coventry was a blank country squire, the son of the Lord-Keeper Coventry, a man remarkable, in an age of sots, for the quantity of wine he drank. Sir John, however, did not resemble his father in this particular. He fought on the King's side throughout the Civil War, and made himself a name as a gallant soldier. After the restoration he became member of Parliament of Weymouth and a storm orbite of the King's misrule. In 1670 he helped the Opposition to propose a tax on playhouses, a question violently opposed, on loyal grounds, by the creatures of the Court. Sir John rose during the debate to ask a simple question, which reflected on the King with more of pertinence than elegance. The question probably referred to Mistress Gwyn or Mistress Davies. At any rate it raised a furious uproar, though Charles had not the dignity to commit his critic to the Tower. He called about him some of the rake-hells of his Court, and sent them forth to punish the witticism under the command of T. Sandys. At midnight that night the gang attacked Sir John's carriage in Suffolk-street. They beat the footmen savagely. They dragged Sir John in the gutter, and then slit his nose with their knives so as to expose the bone. After beating him with their scabbards they left him half dead in the road to the mercies of the night-hawks and watchmen. This brutality raised a terrible commotion. The House of Commons broke into tumult. Charles was compelled to attaint his bravoes and to pass a special Act (known as the Coventry Act) making it "felony without benefit of clergy" to slit the nose or otherwise mutilate the person. The men contrived to escape from the constable, and were never brought to justice.

A shopkeeper in one of the southern suburbs of Manchester has a keen eye for an advertisement. When his shop front was artistically decorated for Christmas, some miscreant or irresponsible reveller smashed the glass, in one huge star—there never was such a magnificent ruin. Some men might have given themselves up to despair and the plumber. But our shop keeper left the pane just as it was—the pieces had not fallen out. Over the centre of the star he placed this notice:—I hereby forgive the man who broke my window. I know my goods are prices are irresistible. But on his next visit will he please come in by the door? Whether or not the actual culprit has accepted this invitation we cannot say. Most of the other inhabitants of the district, however, seem to have called there, it only to obtain full details of the tragedy, and probably those who come to scoff will remain to pay.

A military execution under most pathetic circumstances has just taken place at Grenoble. It was only that of a black dog, it is true, but Grenoble feels his loss. "Tabac," as the dog was called, was the regimental mascot. He had his regular place in the line of march, just behind the band, which he accompanied with great "eclat." He alone of all the dogs in Grenoble was superior to a muzzling order. It is said indeed, that a policeman suffered severely in a combat with a body of soldiers who met him as he was leading off the muzzleless "Tabac." Apparently the rescuers were never punished for the outrage, and no one again laid hands upon Tabac. But a few days since a ragged and dusty mongrel entered the barrack yard and headed for the kitchen. Tabac saw him and flew at him as in duty bound. A fierce struggle ensued, and was only ended by the intervention of the sentry, who killed the intruder with his bayonet. Unhappily enought the regimental vet. examined the body, and at once perceived that the strange dog had been raving mad. Tabac had to die. The execution took place upon the ramparts of Grenoble, and the whole regiment attended the military funeral.

A Leigh correspondent tells us of another well-deserving dog. Sometimes, he writes, the dog that learns a trick and then makes a hobby of it is apt to become a nuisance. But there is a certain fox-terrier whose master had taken much pains in teaching him to fetch a stick when thrown for him. Once the dog had grasped what was wanted the thing became a passion with him. He would run up to any stranger who seemed unoccupied, and, spitting out a small pebble or a used-up match, would lie there waiting for it to be thrown, with pathetic appeal in his eyes. During the recent municipal elections this dog discovered a candidate addressing an open-air meeting of electors. He at once hastened up and deposited a potato at his feet. The surprised candidate indignantly kicked it away, much to the dog's delight, who fielded it like an Australian and had it back before the close of the next sentence. The unhappy speaker was foolish enough to repeat the kick, and by this time the meeting dissolved in laughter, and the defeated candidate still ascribes to the small dog one of the triumphs of municipal purity!

FLORILINE.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the mouth a purified fragrance, and a delightful feeling of [illegible] To travellers and [illegible] Floriline is [illegible]

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., CUILDFORD ST., LONDON, S.E.

PEEK, FREAN & CO'S Milk BISCUITS.

S. & H. HARRIS'

HARNESS PREPARATIONS.

Sold by all Saddlers and Storekeepers.

SADDLE PASTE & SOAP.

BLACK DYE.

JET BLACK OIL.

Manufactory: LONDON, E., ENGLAND.

Sure Cure

The debilitating effects of a warm climate and exposure to all kinds of weather are sure to bring on disorders of the blood and weaken the system.

Mr. Charles Geddes, of Mt. Malcolm, W. A., sends us his photograph, and tells of a sure cure for these conditions.

"For some time I have been landlord of the Royal Hotel in the Mt. Margaret gold fields district, eighty miles from the nearest railway. I have sold a great deal of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and it gives the most universal satisfaction. When miners, prospectors, and others become run down by lack of fresh vegetables and fruits, and from exposure to all kinds of weather, their blood becomes very impure and the whole system greatly weakened. But

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

is always a sure cure. I have known miners to send a hundred miles for it, such is their faith in it."

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get Ayer's.

Ayer's Pills will greatly aid the action of the Sarsaparilla. They are all vegetable, mild, sugar-coated, and easy to take.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Grimault's Indian Cigarettes for asthma

Recommended by Medical Authorities for the immediate relief of Asthma and Bronchial trouble, Hay Fever, Laryngitis and Irritation of the air passages.

GRIMAULT'S CIGARETTES

ease the feeling of tightness across the chest and give à relief from gasping for breath.

GRIMAULT & Cie, 8, r. Vivienne, Paris.

IN HOT CLIMATES

where a good antiseptic soap is often more a necessity than a luxury,

CALVERT'S

20 per cent

Carbolic Soap

has a ready sale, on account of its refreshing qualities, and the protection its use gives against mosquito bites. It contains 20% Crystal Carbolic, and is useful for insect bites or stings, ringworm, itch, &c.

Calvert's Disinfecting Powder

Is guaranteed to contain 15% Carbolic and so is cheap to use as it need only be lightly sprinkled to destroy noxious and unpleasant odours and prevent the approach of infection. ½ lb., 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

Good Morning! Have a Cigar? Thank you; this is nice! What brand is it?

DRESSELHUYS

North, South, East or West! DRESSELHUYS is Best.

Should any difficulty arise in obtaining these Cigars, please apply to—

D. T. KEYMER & Co., 1-1, Council House Street, CALCUTTA.

BIG CURES MEN & WOMEN

BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulcerations of mucous membrance. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS. Circular mailed on request.

MANUFACTURED BY The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

FINEST COORG COFFEE.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

VIDE LONDON TIMES ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

BUY DIRECT FROM

Curing Works and save all Intermediate Profits.

TRADE C C MARK. E C

BISON HEAD BRAND.

	lb.	Per 7lbs.	Per 23
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
Finest whole Peaberry	0 10 0	4 0 0	16 0
Extra Bold First Grade	0 9 0	3 8 0	14 0 0
Bold Second Grade	0 8 0	3 0 0	12 0 0
Ordinary Common	0 5 0	2 0 0	8 0 0
Per Post V. P. Extra	0 6 0	1 2 0	By chgs.

All the above Coffees are grown in our own estates in Coorg, and cured and packed at our Hunsur Works. They are guaranteed, pure and free from all adulterations. Cash with order or goods, forwarded per V. P. P. If by rail, state nearest station.

MATHESON & CO., COFFEE WORKS, HUNSUR.

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"LINSEED COMPOUND"

TRADE MARK OF KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED ANISEED ETC. OF 30 YEARS PROVED EFFICACY

"LINSEED COMPOUND"

is a reliable old English home remedy. It softens hard phlegm, permitting it to be expectorated without strain, soothing the membranes and allaying the irritation so commonly experienced. There is nothing to equal it. Of all Chemists throughout the Empire. Strongly recommended by Medical Men.

LONDON, Prince of Wales Hotel de Vere Gardens, Kensington, W. Family suites. Recreation, Reading, Billiard and Smoking Rooms. Spacious new Dining Saloon. All Bedrooms ventilated with patent apparatus. Sumptuous yet economical. Telegrams "Suasively London." Terms, from 9/6 per day.

BEWARE OF CHEAP COVERS

DUNLOP TYRES

(STOCKED BY EVERY CYCLE AGENT IN INDIA.)

ARE NOT ONLY OF THE BEST QUALITY

BUT THEY ARE BRITISH MADE THROUGHOUT.

WIRED ON OR BEADED EDGE AT YOUR OPTION

REMEMBER! WE STAN DON OUR GUARANTEE.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LD., 49, Apollo Street, Bombay.

HORSES, CATTLE, DOGS, BIRDS.

The ELLIMAN E.F.A. BOOK.

188 Pages, cloth board covers, Illustrated.

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A KNOWLEDGE OF ITS CONTENTS causes the Elliman First Aid Book (E. F. A.) animals treatment, to be kept handy for ready reference in case of accidents to and ailments of Horses, Cattle, Dogs, Birds; such as leg troubles, Rheumatism, Common Cold, Fleshy Tumours, Congestion of the Liver and Lungs, etc., in Horses; Common Ailments of Cattle, of Dogs, and of Birds. May be obtained price 1/- post free to all parts of the world (Foreign stamps accepted). Or upon forms to be found upon a label affixed to the outside of the back of the wrapper of bottles. 2/-, 2/6, 3/6 sizes.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.

ELLIMAN'S for Sprains, Rheumatism, Curbs, Splints when forming, Sprung Sinews, Capped Hocks, Over-reaches, Bruises, Cuts, Sores, Sore Shoulders, Sore Throats, Sore Backs, Sprains in Dogs, Cramp in Birds, etc.

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A KNOWLEDGE OF ITS CONTENTS causes the Elliman R.E.P. Book to be kept upon the table for ready reference in Massage treatment. Affections arising from taking Cold; Rheumatism, Lumbago, Common Ailments; First Aid in Accidents, and Hygiene of the Abbey. (256 Pages, cloth bound covers, Illustrated). May be obtained upon terms to be found upon a label affixed to the outside of the back of cartons containing

ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION.

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Neuralgia from Cold, Cramp, Stiffness, Soreness of the Limbs after Cycling, Football, Rowing, Golf, etc. 4½d., 9d., 1/9, 2/9, 4/6.

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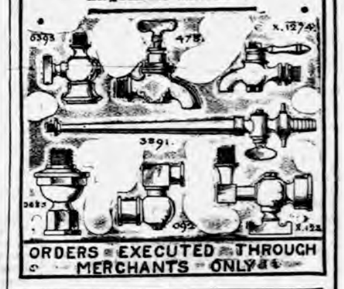

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THE ORIGINAL KEARSLEY'S 100 YEARS REPUTATION WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS GENUINE

Awarded Certificate of Merit for the cure of Irregularities, Amenia, and all Female Complaints. They have the approval of the Medical Profession. Beware of imitations. The only genuine and original are in White Paper Wrappers. Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. of all Chemists, a 2s. 9d. Box contains three times the pills. Makers, C. and G. KEARSLEY, 17, South Street, Westminster, London. Sold in the Colonies.

50 YEARS' REPUTATION. Tested by Time.

HARDY'S BROMPTON CONSUMPTION AND COUGH SPECIFIC.

Gives instant relief and certain cure in all chest and lung complaints, Bronchitis, Coughs, Consumption, &c. Prepared only by the Medical Profession, exclusively by GEO. HARDY, late of the BROMPTON HOSPITAL. Beware of imitations. Sold in 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. tins, of all Chemists. Ask for HARDY'S BROMPTON COUGH LOZENGES (the Genuine), in brass-clasp tamper-proof boxes, each lozenge stamped "HARDY," price 1s. 1½d.—Depot, 4, Great Ormond Street, London, W.C.

A CURIOUS CURTAIN.

DENOUEMENT OF HOOLEY-LAWSON DRAMA.

After deliberating two hours and a half, the jury who for twenty-one days had been engaged in trying Ernest Terah Hooley and Henry John Lawson at the Old Bailey on a charge of conspiring to defraud Mr. Alfred John Paine, licensed victualler, of Westminster, on Saturday, (December 17th) returned their verdict. They found Hooley not guilty, and Lawson guilty of making false statements. Lawson was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour, but execution of the sentence was postponed pending the consideration of a point of law as to whether or not he was "manager" of the Electric Tramways Construction and Maintenance Company.

The jury retired at 12-25 to consider their verdict. At five minutes to three the jury filed into the box, and Lawson and Hooley, who had been sitting chatting together, sprang to the front of the dock and scanned the faces of the jurors. There was a momentary delay until the arrival of the Judge.

The Clerk of the Arraigns asked the foreman of the jury if Hooley had been found guilty or not guilty.

The foreman: We find him not guilty.

The Clerk of the Arraigns: Do you find Lawson guilty or not guilty?

The foreman: We find him guilty of making false statements.

Lawson immediately asked his Lordship whether he could state a case as to whether or not he (Lawson) was really manager of the Company.

His Lordship: I cannot state a case upon that. I can state a case upon the point of law as to whether if you were manager, in fact, the section covers such a manager. Without a pause his Lordship went on—"The sentence of the Court upon you must necessarily be a serious one, because this offence of which you have been found guilty is calculated to do great mischief in a commercial community such as our is.

Lawson: Of course, my lord I did not receive a shilling from it.

His Lordship: I am aware of that. The sentence of the Court upon you is that you be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for twelve months. His lordships intimated that the operation of the sentence would be postponed until the appeal upon the point raised by Lawson had been settled.

Lawson inquired if he might be liberated on the same bail as before.

It was explained to his Lordship that Lawson's original bail was his own recognizance for £20,000 and two sureties in £3,000. One of those sureties, Mr. Edge, was not present in Court.

Some discussion ensued as to the bail, in the course of which Lawson turned hurriedly to Hooley and remarked something to him, at the close of which Lawson faced his Lordship and explained, Mr. Hooley would be bail, my Lord." (Laughter).

At this point Mr. Hooley left the dock. The Solicitor-General, noticing his absence, called the attention of his Lordship to the other indictment, at the same time intimating that he was not going to proceed on that count. Mr. Hooley was then formally put into the dock again, and the Solicitor-General said that no further evidence would be offered against Hooley on the second charge, but the Crown would reserve its decision as to whether they would proceed against Lawson on this indictment until after the appeal.

A formal verdict of not guilty was returned against Hooley, who then left the dock.

Mr. Durrant Cardinall, one of the bail for Mr. Hooley, was accepted as bail for Mr. Lawson, with Mr. Thomas Robinson, each in sureties of £3,000, and Lawson under his recognizance of £20,000 was admitted to bail to come up for sentence if called upon after the decision of the Court for Crown cases reserved had been given on the appeal.

After the trial Mr. Hooley lunched with a party of friends at the Holborn Viaduct Hotel, and left in the evening for his Derbyshire home.

When the news of Mr. Hooley's acquittal was received at Papworth Hall, flags were hoisted, and the villagers were treated to refreshments by Mr. Hooley, jun.

Mr. Rufus Isaacs and Mr. Horace Avory, have been retained to appear for Mr. Lawson when his case comes before the High Court.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST KING PETER.

M. Protitch, Home Minister, has declared in Parliament that the opposition Press in Servia exists on subsidies from certain foreign Powers, who are interested in fomenting trouble and discord in the State, writes the Belgrade correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette."—This pronouncement has exasperated the offending journals to such an extent that the campaign against the present regime has become of unprecedented violence. Personal abuse of King Peter is now so virulent that all parties have agreed to further the proposed law for restricting the freedom of the Press. There is no doubt, however, that the campaign against the King will be carried on indirectly and adroitly with even more energy than before.

The "Narodny List" publishes each day one of a series of interrogations to which the implied answer is but too evident. Among them are the following:—

Who is the greatest criminal in Servia at this moment, and in what edifice does he dwell?

Who was the instigator of the murder of Prince Michael Obrenovitch in the Topchider Wood forty years ago?

Who had a prime interest in promoting the bloody deed of the 11th June last year?

If a plebiscite of the people were taken what brigand would be requested to leave the country?

And so on.

Shots have been fired at the editor of the paper "Opposizia," who has a leader in every day's edition of his paper exposing the malpractices of the regicides. As he was driving this morning through one of the principal thoroughfares a bullet went through his hat, and another lodged in the carriage panelling. He escaped unhurt.

The Court of Italy having formally notified that the proposed bearer of the Order of the Karageorge Star conferred by King Peter on King Victor-Emmanuel would not be received, as he happens to be an acknowledged regicide, the Government have summoned Servia's representative in Rome and commissioned him to convey the Star instead of Colonel Solarevitch.

Prince Nicola of Montenegro, with his usual astute diplomacy, has succeeded in baffling the newspaper correspondents who waylaid him in Rome during the Christening Feasts for his opinion on the Balkan question. "An alliance between the rulers of the Southern Slav states?" he said. "Surely it is superfluous. We are one in creed, blood, and aspirations; bound by family ties and sincerest friendship. King Peter is my son-in-law, Prince Ferdinand my dear friend. No? I can safely assert that there is neither necessity for nor probability of any political alliance between us, "nor ever will be?""

COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING IN INDIA.

The following are the statistics of Cotton spinning and weaving in the Indian Mills in October 1904, compared with the corresponding period of 1902 and 1903:—

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) of YARN Spun.

	Month of October		
	1902	1903	1904
British India			
Bombay	33911273	37330331	31409857
Madras	2345719	2527303	2226418
Bengal	3652356	3913340	2143652
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara)..	1865589	2318172	2155753
Punjab	853577	898088	651981
Central Provinces and Berar(a)	1855693	2087702	2271161
Total	4416121	49690386	41311912
Foreign Territory.			
Berar (a) and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad (b), Wadhwan (c), Qnilon (d), Kishengarh (e) & Ujjain (f)..	1622348	1806314	1777555
Grand Total	49673359	51497070	43089467

(a) Berar ceased to be Foreign Territory from the 1st October 1902 when it was leased in perpetuity to British Government, but in this table the transfer has been made from the 1st October 1903 when the administration was transferred to the Central Provinces.
(c) From September 1902.
(d) From October 1902.
(d) From November 1902.
(e) From April 1903.
(f) From May 1903.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS Produced.
(N.B.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of all woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equivalent of the weight of grey goods).

		Month of October		
		1902	1903	1904
British India.				
Bombay	pds.	9300441	10744082	14137996
	yds.	7025 823	33572693	47586703
	doz.	7817	7600	7470
Madras	pds.	311103	428047	582922
	yds.	412.74	569034	803361
	pds.	7 47	00429	103643
Bengal	yds.	28856	220071	349175
	pds.	315153	525924	497741
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, (also Ajmer-Merwara) ...	yds.	108 231	1838615	1826041
	pds.	10955	7175	15721
Punjab	yds.	64191	22603	46101
Central Provinces and Berar (a)	pds	812431	811700	882917
	yds.	1451163	2473093	24106 5
Total ..	pds.	11618231	12113047	16247750
	yds.	23636365	35567879	53.89960
	doz.	5847	7600	7470
Foreign Territory.				
Berar (a) and the Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad and Wadhwan	pds.	601135	482560	403731
	yds.	2301737	1758469	1336885
Grand Total ..	pds.	11122366	12595607	16651481
	yds.	35966222	40992348	54425945
	doz.	5847	7600	7470

(a) Berar has been transferred from the Foreign Territory with effect from the 1st October 1903, see Note (a) to Abstract Statement No 4.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says, "it gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly successful and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath, and Nursery, and retains the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Sold everywhere. Prepared only by [illegible]

For Discriminating Smokers.

STATE EXPRESS CIGARETTES

ABSOLUTELY UNIQUE IN QUALITY.

Hand-made from selected parcels of the finest Virginia Tobaccos.
To the cultured and discriminating smoker, there are no other Cigarettes that will give such keen satisfaction and enjoyment.

No. 555, Ordinary Size, 1R. 8As. per tin of 50. No. 999, Extra Quality, Gold Tipped, 2Rs. 4As. per tin of 50.

Packed in Patent Vacuum Tins of 50 Cigarettes.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY:

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD. DINSHAW, MERWAN & CO.
D. MERWAN & CO. D. MACROPOLO & CO.

Manufacturers: ARDATH TOBACCO Co., LONDON, Eng.

Worry and Anxiety

almost inevitably lead to a weakened and impoverished condition of the nervous systems These are forms of mental and nervous fatigue, and indicate that the nervous system is unequal to the demands made upon it by business responsibilities, social obligations, or professional duties. Such feelings give urgent and emphatic warning that the entire nervous system has become enfeebled, either as a consequence of nervous overstrain or owing to imperfect nutrition, resulting from physical illness or disorder.

Nervous Debility

of which worry and anxiety are such distressing symptoms, demands special treatment the nature of which is easily understood. If the body be weak it shows that fitting nourishment is required, and the same is equally true if the nervous system be weakened. It needs proper nutrition.

But how seldom the exhausted nervous system receives the right treatment. In many cases stimulants are resorted to, which give merely fictitious and temporary strength to the nerves, but actually leave them more weakened and worn out than before. If the nervous system be exhausted it really requires a remedy that will assist the nervous system to assimilate nourishment from the ordinary food, and will at the same time supply the vital nerve elements which are lost under the strain of overwork. Such a remedy is found in

Bishop's Tonules

A Nerve Nutrient not a Stimulant.

Bishop's Tonules are a thoroughly scientific preparation, free from harmful drug and act directly upon the nerves, improving their nutrition, building up the worn away tissues, and restoring the impoverished nervous system to full health and vigour.

To understand how and why Bishop's Tonules do this it must be borne in mind that in nervous disorders generally the nerve and brain substance is worn away faster than it can be replaced. The nerves also lack the power to extract from the food taken the elements which they have lost, and until they can do this there can be no improvement in their exhausted condition.

The principal of these nervous disorders are as follows: Nervous and Genera Debility or Impaired Vitality, indicated by Lassitude, Fatigue, Want of Mental and Physical Energy, Weakened Will Power, Inability for Sustained Mental Effort, Irritability and Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion, Indecision and Lack of Confidence and "Pluck," Mental Depression, Worry and Anxiety, Forebodings, Morbidity and Melancholy, Neurasthenia, or a worn-out condition of the Nervous System generally, characterised by Headache, Vertigo, Muscular and Nervous Prostration, and Diminished Mental Powers.

There is no pretence that Bishop's Tonules do anything magical or extraordinary They simply supply those elements that are lacking, and supply them in such a form that they can be taken up easily and naturally by the nerves. Hence it is only reasonable to expect nerve restoration where they are used.

Obviously this takes time, just as an ill-nourished body cannot be built up in a day; but the result of a continued course of treatment by Bishop's Tonules will be the restoration of the nervous system to perfect health and strength.

The effects of the Tonule treatment may not be apparent immediately, but after a short time there is an improvement in the appetite, the assimilation of food is promoted, the liver stimulated, and the flow of bile increased. The various organs of the body all show improved activity and the building up of the tissues is hastened. The eyes grow brighter and the complexion more healthy. There is a tendency for thin subjects to gain flesh, while soft and flabby flesh becomes firm. In addition to all these evidences of the power of Bishop's Tonules, the symptoms of nervous debility and exhaustion gradually disappear, and it is only a question of time as to how long it will take for the whole nervous system to be restored to full strength.

Bishop's Tonules

A Fortnight's Treatment 2/9.

A letter has just been received from a gentleman in Hampshire in the following terms:—"I have now gone through a fortnight's course of Bishop's Tonules with great benefit. I was suffering from nevousness and depression, and these have almost disappeared, especially the latter. I took one Tonule with each of my three meals."

Bishop's Tonules are supplied in vials containing a fortnight's treatment, made by Alfred Bishop (Limited), Spelman-street, Mile End New Town, London, supplies may be obtained from your chemist or drug store for 2s. 9d. Alfred Bishop (Limited) are Manufacturing Chemists only, and have but one address.

Note There are two points we wish specially to emphasise. One is that it is supremely unwise to delay commencing the treatment with Bishop's Tonules if you recognise that you are suffering from nervous overstrain or nervous or brain exhaustion. Your condition will become worse, and you may have a serious breakdown as a result of your neglect. The other point is that Alfred Bishop are always pleased to give further information to any requiring it.

For Chronic Indigestion.

CHRONIC DYSPEPSIA.
CHRONIC DIARRHŒA.
STOMACH CATARRH.
AFTER FEVERS.

Angier's Emulsion is wonderfully effective in the treatment of many forms of chronic indigestion. Combining, as it does, the soothing, healing and antiseptic properties of our specially purified petroleum with the tonic properties of the hypophosphites of lime and soda, it is peculiarly adapted to the treatment of stomach and bowel disorders of a catarrhal, ulcerative or tubercular nature

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(PETROLEUM WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES)

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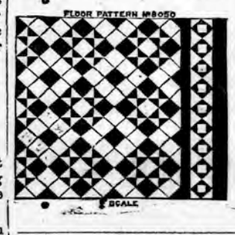

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THE PSYCHOLOGY OF ANGLO GERMAN RELATIONS.

A German politician, quoted by "Continental Correspondence," writes: The expressions of opinion relative to the relations between England and Germany that have been made recently by the eminent politician, Sir Thomas Barclay, have attracted much attention in German political circles. When Sir Thomas took as the starting point of his discussions, the interview of Count Below with an English journalist, and gracefully acknowledged the reasonableness of the views expounded by the Chancellor, he showed a much keener appreciation of political opportuneness than had been exhibited by the German Social Democratic Representatives, who had reproached him on the ground of his attitude towards the English Press. The German Social Democracy preaches the gospel of international peace, but when anyone does something practical towards this end they have nothing but scorn for his endeavours.

One of the most noteworthy observation of Sir Thomas was with reference to the difference between the present generation in Germany and the men whom he had learnt to know more than a generation ago. This difference was one of the chief reasons for the estrangement between the two countries, for whilst formerly Englishmen had regarded Germans as a people of the greatest objectivity, of the strictest regard for justice, of the readiest recognition of the excellences of others, to-day a change was apparent, these commendable qualities having given place to their very opposites.

There is much truth in what Sir Thomas said. German unity was accomplished it is true more than 30 years ago, but at that time there were still many men living belonging to that generation, who indeed longed for the union of Germany, but regarded its achievement as impossible, and because the German could take no pleasure in contemplating a torn and dismembered Fatherland, he displayed an unlimited and unofficial admiration for everything foreign. The self examination that Sir Thomas praised became almost self denial. Such exaggerated modesty may have suited the foreigner very well, but for Germany itself it was injurious. It is like the index of a balance being brought to zero. On receiving an impulse it will first go past the position of rest, and then swing to and fro for some time before finally taking up the correct position. The spirit of the German people has also been subject to this physical law. Owing to the victories of 1866 and 1870, and the ensuing strong colonial and world policy, an impulse was given to it, and as formerly it had suffered under too low an estimate of itself, now arose an hypertrophy of self-consciousness. From this hypertrophy again has arisen that Pan-Germanism, which would bring to-day the Yangtse region, to-morrow South Africa, and next day Brazil under German influence. Almost everywhere these fantastical dreams came into collision with that inconvenient reality, the English flag, so that the idea arose of eating up the British, an idea that found expression in some ridiculously foolish sallies against a related race.

Every country has or has had such political Don Quixotes. Dickens in his celebrated novel "Our Mutual Friend" introduces us to Mr. Podsnap, for whom no other country than England existed, and as one famous novelist expressed it, the little off on Europe left over, and the other four continents could be pushed aside with a shove of the elbow. France has found its M. Chauvin and Germany has also its Pan-Germans.

It must be conceded that the German people for a long time regarded them as thoroughly in earnest, and their ideas met with many sympathisers among the masses of the people. That is to be attributed, as already mentioned, to the swing over of the pendulum. Now, however, a slackening in the rate of swing is observable. The organ of the Pan-Germans the "Alldeutschen Blatter" admitted some weeks ago that during the Boer War it has shot far beyond the mark in its hatred of England and this self-revelation doubtless depends upon the feeling that the German people will sympathise with it in no more such Don Quixotism. In fact the German nation is more and more coming round to the view that they treated the Kaiser and the Chancellor unjustly in reproaching them during those years with swimming against the tide of popular opinion. It is becoming continually clearer to all Germans that the development of the Fatherland is much better served by the earnest and constant labours of its Kaiser and his Chancellor, than by the high-sounding phrases of the Pan-Germanic League. Sir Thomas Barclay is shortly to visit Germany, I may freely say that he will find neither now nor at any future time any more of those exceedingly modest Germans, who attracted his attention so much formerly, but again he will find, I certainly hope, on every visit a continually decreasing number of those veracious individuals, who have done so much to injure his esthetic and national feelings.

I have here demonstrated how far the Germans are to blame, that the relations between the two Teutonic nations are no; now so good as they were a generation ago or even still earlier. As I do not belong to that exceedingly modest generation, that was ever ready to take the blame upon its own shoulders, I must say openly that the English are themselves in part to blame. But it is my opinion that it is their business to apportion this blame, even as I have done that of the Germans. That with mutual respect, and a goodwill on both sides, a friendly understanding may be again restored between the two nations, and that such an understanding is as beneficial to both parties as the contrary is harmful, these I am as one with Count Below and Sir Thomas Barclay.

THE GERMAN HARVEST.

The statistical returns of this year's harvests, that [illegible] in the past summer. Among the fruits of the field excellent crops are apparent only in rye. In this respect the year 1904 counts as a record; over 10,000,000 tons were harvested. As the consumption of this product as food by man and beast and for industrial purposes as based upon past experience, is estimated for the German Empire at 8 1-2 million tons as the most, there will be a surplus for export to neighbouring countries. On the other hand the yield of all other food products is far below the quantities of the preceding year. In wheat also the shortage makes itself felt, although the area sown was greater than ever before; still a very small increase in the amount of imported wheat will serve to make the deficit good. Further the yields of potatoes and of the most important fodder stuffs, barley, oats, and hay are about 15 per cent. below the average of the last few years, making necessary a plentiful importation. The most important is the deficiency in the potato harvest, which is only 36 million tons as against 43 million of the two preceding years and 48 1-2 million of the year 1901. This is so much the more noticeable as meanwhile the demand for alcohol for industrial and illuminating purposes has risen in an extraordinary degree. A litre of alcohol, that could be bought a year ago for 33 pfennings, now costs 43, and the motor cabs in Berlin driven with alcohol have already been obliged to apply for permission to increase their tariff. The household expenses of the working-class families for the same reason show an upward tendency, more especially in North Germany, where the drought did more damage than in the South, e. g. in Stuttgart and Munich. The sugar-beet crop is likewise very much smaller than in the preceding year, but trustworthy statistics as to the real sugar yield cannot yet be given.

THE THIRTY PIECES OF SILVER.

The twelfth century knew, or thought it knew, much more than the twentieth century claims to about the thirty pieces of silver paid to Judas. Mr. G. F. Hill, of the British Museum, has recently explained to the Society of Antiquaries some mediæval legions on the subject. Godfrey of Viterbo appears to have introduced the legend into the literature of the West. According to him the coins were really of gold, and were made by Terah, and his son Abraham bought land with them. The Ishmaelites used them in the purchase of Joseph, they came into the hands of Pharaoh, and of the Queen of Sheba, who gave them to Solomon. Nebuchadnezzar carried them off, and gave them to his Sabæan allies. The Magi brought them to Christ, and the Virgin lost them in the Egyptian desert. An Armenian sage longer got possession of them and returned them to Christ, at whose behest they were put in the Temple, thus becoming available for the payment of Judas. The legend given in Solomon of Basra's "Book of the Bee" (thirteenth century) connects the story with Abgarus, and both associate the coins with the "treasure without seam." In the fourteenth century Ludolph of Suchem and John of Hildesheim gave wide currency to the story in somewhat different forms. Another version is represented by two fifteenth-century MSS. in the British Museum. Many coins professing to come from the thirty pieces of silver were or are preserved in various sanctuaries. Of the ten or eleven of which the natures is known, eight are Rhodian coins of the fourth century B.C. (e.g., those at S. Croce di Gerusalemme and at Anghien and one formerly at Malta). The reason for the preponderance of the Rhodian coins lies in the fact that the Malta relic was previously in the castle at Rhodes, and was seen by every pilgrim who passed that way to the Holy Land. Similar Rhodian coins being common then as now would thus easily be regarded as belonging to the thirty pieces. A Syracusan medallion of about 400 B.C. and an Egyptian coin of the late thirteenth century are also included among the "shiny."

THE VIRTUES OF PLUM PUDDING.

The part played by plum pudding in the formation of the national character can hardly be grasped, even in the land of its birth, save by the highest and rarest types of intellect. Its wonder working charm begins in the nursery, it is continued in the schools, and carried out thence into the busy walks of grown-up life. In all the seven ages of man—not to mention women and babies—it cheers, sustains, comforts, nourishes, soothes, and eke fascinates. Who but an Englishman (says the "Medical Press and Circular"), born and bred to its toothsome winsomeness, could tell how the essence of plum pudding has entered into and mellowed and ripened, and buttressed the very marrow of his bones? Years ago we wrote of the nutritious virtues contained in that "speckled globe of savoury delights." Since then base rivals in medical journalism have analysed the atoms of this glorious and hallowed dish with crucibles and test tubes, and have announced to an indifferent world its precise amount of nutrient matter measured in calories and whatnot scientific jargon. Away with that kind of cold-blooded science! Let the Englishman live for to-day and for ever happy in the unscientific enjoyment of his plum pudding. Let us be thankful that in this year of our Lord, although bread and flour and sugar be dearer, yet raisins and currants, on the other hand, are cheaper, while suet and strong ale and brandy and the rest of the dear old classic ingredients have gone neither up nor down. Let us say, modestly but firmly, of our pudding, "Semper eadem—floreat semper, precor!"

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CROWN PRINCESS' ADVENTURE.

ATTEMPTS TO SEE HER CHILDREN.

TURNED FROM THE PALACE BY POLICE.

Another sensational act in the dramatic career of the Countess Montignoso, better known to the world as the Crown Princess Louise of Saxony took place on December 22, at Dresden, writes the "Express" Berlin correspondent.

Suddenly and unexpectedly the ex-Crown Princess, who was believed to be living quietly at her home at Wartegg on the shores of Lake Constance, appeared this morning at Dresden, and, taking rooms a few steps from the palace she formerly inhabited, attempted to invade the royal residence for the purpose of visiting her five children, whom she has not seen since her elopement just two years ago.

During the past few months the ex-Crown Princess has addressed several appeals to her former husband now the King of Saxony, to be permitted to visit her children, but has always received negative replies. She was also informed that if she attempted to enter Saxony she would be arrested at the frontier and immediately deported.

The Princess, therefore, took precautions to reach Dresden unobserved. Instead of proceeding direct to the city she travelled to Leipzig, where she found concealment in the house of her former lawyer, Herr Zehme.

OPPOSITE THE PALACE.

She left Leipzig before daybreak this morning travelling to Dresden. On arrival at the Saxon capital the Princess, who wore a heavy black veil, drove to the Hotel Bellevue, which is situated on the bank of the Elbe, exactly opposite the royal palace. The hotel and the palace face one another on two sides of a large square.

The Princess arrived at a quarter-past eight and at nine o'clock she left the hotel, and walked rapidly across the square towards the side entrance of the palace, which she intended to enter.

She still wore a thick veil, but the police had by this time received information of her presence, and her movements were shadowed.

Before she could reach the entrance to the palace a police official, named Unger, arrested her, and informed her that she must return to the hotel, and remain under police supervision.

"I must enter the palace. I must see my children," she said with great agitation.

"You cannot tear a mother from her own children, commissioner."

Herr Unger, supported by a number of plain-clothes detectives, remained immoveable, whereupon she cried: "I am your rightful Queen, and you cannot exclude me from my own house."

The police, acting on their orders, barred the way, and finally the ex-Princess, who burst into tears and weeping, was escorted back to the hotel, where she was formally placed under police supervision. The police surrounded the hotel to prevent her exit.

Meanwhile the news of her arrival and attempt to enter the palace had become public property, and a crowd assembled around the palace and hotel, and hooted the police. Some of them threatened to intervene forcibly on behalf of the Princess.

HURRIED COUNCIL.

The situation became so menacing that a council of Ministers was hastily summoned to consider what measures should be taken, in the absence of the King, who was hunting on the royal estate of Pillnitz, it was decided that the ex-Princess should be immediately expelled from Dresden, and a decree of expulsion was forthwith served upon her at the hotel by the chief of police.

It was an address to the Countess Montignoso, and she was informed that she would be taken to the Austrian frontier under police escort and formally expelled the country.

Owing, however, who an appeal by her lawyer, Herr Zehme, who had accompanied her from Leipzig, she was allowed to leave Saxony by way of Leipzig.

After a visit lasting six hours, during five of which she had been under police supervision, the ex-Princess left Dresden, carefully watched by police. All along the narrow streets leading from the hotel to the station crowds thronged round her carriage, shouting, "You are our Queen"?

At the station the police had the greatest difficulty in restraining the crowd. They surged round the Countess' carriage shouting, Stay with us! Don't go away! An attempt was made to take out the horses and to drag the Countess round the town, but this was prevented.

Before leaving the Countess, who was greatly affected by the reception given to her by the people said to a representative of the Tageblatt: I shall come again. I had no idea I should find such love and loyalty in Saxony. Please thank the people for their kindness.

As she stepped into the train she added: I did not think the police would have turned me from the palace.

When the ex-Crown Princess reached Leipzig an immense crowd had gathered at the station and lined the streets, and as she drove to Herr Zehme's residence loud cheers were mingled with execration for those who had driven her from her children.

ABOUT OVERWORK.

Dr. Cater discusses in the January "Chamber's Journal" the question whether it is excess of work or merely a faulty method that is really to blame for a person's physical or mental collapse. Among other things, he says: Consciousness of fatigue by no means implies that our stock of energy is played out or that our powers of endurance have been unduly taxed. Such is seldom, if ever, the case, and to encourage such a thought means simply a more acute state of depression. The fact is that despite the sense of fatigue we still have considerable reserve force to draw upon. Nature gives timely warning. It is only when we have exhausted our natural energy and begin to draw unnaturally upon our force in reserve that serious devitalisation ensues. Suppose, Dr. Cater goes on to say, we ignore the feeling of weariness or fatigue and—thus disregarding the warning of Nature—proceed with our work by sheer effort of will. We then enter upon quite a different physical condition, because under such circumstances a demand is made upon our reserve force, and matters soon reach a very serious state: Once our reserve force is brought into action, a peculiar debilitating effect is felt; and if the new source of energy is drawn upon to the limit, the time quickly arrives when our total strength really is used up. And here comes the point to be emphasised. Assuming that we have completely exhausted our energy, the reserve as well as the natural, we are then confronted by genuine physical disaster, and it is too late even to talk of taking a rest.

Nature's powers of recuperation would in such a case have become so weakened that the work of repair cannot be accomplished. The wearied worker, Dr. Cater points out, should endeavour to ascertain to what extent his tired feeling is real. For if the feeling is that of momentary lassitude or even more laziness no warning of need for rest has been given: a practical method of determining the measure of fatigue is to trace the tired feeling to its source—that is, discover whether it is situated in that part of the system which has recently been exercised. Thus if work has been done with the brain and the tired feeling comes in the legs, which have been resting, it cannot be regarded as indicating any approach to overwork. Thus it may be learned that what is called overwork is nothing more or less than worry or boredom, the condition requiring, therefore, change of scene and occupation rather than absolute rest; and, Dr. Cater adds, for most normal individuals change is rest.

STEEL CEILING AND SIDE-WALLS.

For many years there has been an increasing demand for a ceiling material that would be more permanent and better in appearance than plaster or wood. Even the best quality of plaster ceilings will in time become loosened, crack and sag and eventually fall, often causing considerable damage, and sometimes even serious personal injury. Wood ceilings, while they will not fall, will soon crack and warp, owing to changes in temperature, etc.; and then they make a very unsightly appearance.

About eighteen years ago the Brooklyn Metal Ceiling Co., of Brooklyn, N.Y., U.S.A., which claims to have been the originator of embossed steel ceiling began the manufacture of these goods.

The article as first manufactured was crude in appearance and construction. It has, however, through years of experimenting been gradually brought to a high state of perfection. In the execution of its designs only the best modellers are employed. The various sheets, which were at first made in small squares, are now made as large as 30x96 in. The joints or edges of the sheets are so constructed that they will lap and fit accurately, making it impossible for a workman to apply them in any but the correct way. A good workman can apply, including the wood strips used as a foundation, as much as 200 square feet in one day. The only tools required are a hammer, a pair of tinner's hand shears and a saw. No punch is used as the steel is soft and the nails will drive through easily. Steel ceilings are not heavy, 100 square feet weighing only about 60 pounds. The material is packed for shipment in compact form, the crates containing from 300 to 600 square feet weighing from 260 to 400 pounds. The raw material used in the manufacture of this article is No. 28 or 29 gauge sheet steel. After embossing, in order to prevent corrosion, the sheets are coated with a special paint which is of such a consistency as to fill all the pores of the steel thus making it proof against the action of moisture, etc. In this condition the material is shipped. After being applied the ceiling is finished with two coats of good paint of any desirable color.

In conclusion it may be said that embossed steel ceilings and side-walls are practically permanent, they are very ornamental, can be quickly and easily applied, and will resist the spread of fire to a considerable extent. In view of these facts they are vastly superior to plaster, wood or other substances for ceilings and sidewalls of public buildings, churches, stores, dwellings, etc.

THE BOY PREACHER IN CORNWALL.

The craving for unwholesome excitement is responsible for a good many things of which people in their sober senses should be ashamed (says the "Western Morning News"). This is notably the case in regard to religious "revivals," which are not infrequently most mischievous in their tendencies and results. The latest sensation of this kind which has appeared in Cornwall is the American boy preacher." The precocious little fellow of ten, who has been preaching ever since before he was four years of age! He has been holding forth, in the town hall at Wadsbridge, to crowded audiences who hung eagerly upon every word that the infant prophet poured forth with the volubility of a parrot. The poor little fellow, who is more to be pitied than blamed, admitted in an interview that he had never been to school, had had no education, and had not even taken any great preacher as a model. What good, we wonder, can people expect to derive from the teachings of such an one as this? What depth of spirituality can there be in the reflections of an entirely ignorant little boy of ten, who, if at school, as he ought to be, would, perhaps, be in the third or fourth standard. It is a mere mockery of sacred things to set such an one up to "preach the Gospel," and nothing but an unhealthy craving after sensationalism can account for the avidity with which a certain class of people flock to listen to him.

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Rs. 40. Sugar and Cream, gilt inside.

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Rs 60. Breakfast dish, 8 pieces.

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Rs. 44. Crystal Salad Bowl and Servers

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Rs. 20. Toast Rack and Butter dish with Knife.

Rs. 33. Claret Jug.

Rs 47. Table Gong mounted on oak Stand. The two bells have each a different tone and are supported by Horn standard mounted to represent Dolphin.
Other New Patterns, Rs. 30, 34 and 49.

Rs. 29. Claret Jug.

Rs. 20 Chop dish and Cover

Rs. 37. Butter dish and Cruet with Butter Knife and top to dish.

Rs. 80. Asparagus dish with Server and sauce boat

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TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES
AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.
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M. A. P. IN THE GREEN ROOM.

The massive, fair-haired Eustace Ponsonby, whose genial wit is one of the features of an adjournment to the foyer between the acts at a first-night performance, and whose velvet coat-collar and white waistcoat mark him as one of the dress brigade which threaten to break out at any moment into knee-breeches, is too experienced a playgoer not to have furnished in his "book" of Ladyland, the comic opera which was introduced at the Avenue Theatre last week, much that is to the taste of modern audiences. No comic opera can reasonably hope for success that does not contain two or three persons who dress up in clothes that don't belong to them, in order that they may disguise themselves—voice, manners form and all—from their friends; and "Scrubby" Ponsonby (so called it seems, because he hates shaving) has been very careful that the "complications" which bring down the curtain on the first act are chiefly brought about by the decision of a distinguished if eccentric balloonist to throw aside his own clothes and go into those of a country miller's son. All sorts of funny things happen in Ladyland (which, by-the-way, will not be found on any of the official maps) in consequence of this change, and it is only right to say at once that the happening things really are funny, and that the librettist's lines are in numerous instances original and bright.

Geraldine, the Great Lady of Ladyland, a dominion where the attractions of "emancipation" become lost in the end in the not altogether unexpected rush of constitutional improvements, is played and sung at the Avenue by a young soprano (Miss Aline May) who is clearly a favourite pupil" from the comic operatic school as it used to exist in the days of Planquette and Farnie. This is a fortunate thing for Miss May, seeing that we are rapidly going back to the English equivalent of French opera-bouffe, and that singers like herself will in consequence be in great demand. Miss Ethel Irving who is certain one of these days to be a bright particular star of the unmusical comedy stage—not because she do sn't sing charmingly, but because she is so strong and engaging an actress—has hardly the opportunities she deserves in the part of Alma Molyneux, a Ladylander who is willing enough to put up with a lord; Mr. Richard Green, with his fine voice and manly bearing is a distinct acquisition to Mr. Ponsonby's "odorous, amorous I is of"—ladies; and George Giddings, as a country bumpkin, and Mr. Austin Melford, in the Willie Edouin character of Professor Puddle, the aeronaut who masquerades as that country bumpkin, both come out strong in their widely separate ways as the principal representatives of the low comedy department. Mr. Melford's methods have been likened in the Press to Mr. Edouin's. Perhaps the fact that Mr. Melford took over the old Edouin part of Carraway Bones in his own farce "Turned Up," and played it nearly a thousand times, has something to do with the existence of the detected resemblance!

Like Mme. Liza Lehmann with her music for "Sergeant Brue," Mr. Frank Lambert, the composer of Ladyland surprises his hearers with the pat manner in which he has picked up and displayed the faults of the characteristics of the Caryll-Monckton school. Put to work outside their own accustomed sphere taken from the Steinway grand and given the chair in the theatre orchestra; both Mme. Lehmann and Mr. Lambert have proved that they are as clever as any of our established Gaiety-Daly's-Lyric-Prince-of-Wales's composers at the tuneful ballad, the infectious love-waltz and the florid finale. From what we hear at the Avenue, the composer of A Thousand Eyes might have been the composer of a thousand smile-eyes as! "Love that Lives" sung with such success by Miss Aline May, is not to be found in Mr. Lambert-like. Neither are the songs for Mr. Richard Green. They are the work of a new Frank Lambert entirely—a Frank Lambert with a blue-pencilled order from the manager for a "song and dance here, you know, for Miss So-and-so and another one about there for Mr. Whatshisname." Still, the new Frank Lambert is very melodious, and he can supply the wants of two distinct publics, so much the better for all concerned.

The rumour that has been going about that Mme. Sarah Bernhardt contemplates retirement [illegible] be well and truly founded. For some time past the actress has been in the habit of confiding to private conversation with her friends the wish that the player, male or female, but especially female, who climbs to the stage with quivering and [illegible] hands, and makes her first appearance before the playgoers was not scrambling for a living, but for a name and a great reputation that should be made when they were in their cradles. It is [illegible] haunting fear with Mme. Bernhardt [illegible] she might one day bear herself upon the stage in a way who really used to be a grand actress, she told an old friend that she seriously thought of retiring from the stage in something like a year's time. It is pretty certain, if the divine Sarah keeps the good health she is enjoying at present, that the end of 1905 will find her in as fine form as ever for her dramatic work. But what the rare and wondrous gem of the French stage has in her mind to do is to retire from the boards with dignity—to make a firm and graceful exit, and not to hobble off to murmurs of pity and relief.

Mme. Bernhardt, whether she retires at the end of the coming new year or not, has plenty of her beloved hard work on hand. At the close of her present tour, somewhere in January, she will play until May in Paris. Then, after little more than a week's rest at Belle Isle—a rest from acting, but not from the pursuance of her numerous hobbies—Sarah Bernhardt goes to fulfil a three or four months' engagement in South Africa, returning from the fair Eldorado to make a farewell tour in her own country. While in Africa Mme. Bernhardt will (according to her present intention) appear in the old English version (Camille) of "La Dame aux Camelias," playing the part in our own tongue, with which she is so familiar, that, to put it in the way it has been given to me by a close friend of the great actress, she can read and nearly understand Browning. Sarah Bernhardt, as was told in these columns a few months back, has been studying the English language with the enthusiasm of a young and ambitious student. While we ourselves are rather given sometimes to grumbling about the ugliness of our language, is grand to hear [illegible] who ought to know as much as most people about the quality of sounds, finds it pretty, musical, and most impressive in blank verse. The person unafflicted with Anglomania would be inclined to hazard the suggestion that Sarah Bernhardt had only heard herself speak it!

Mr. Leonard Boyne has put me right over that little matter, of his "argument," which so nearly came on the stage of the Criterion, after the fall of the curtain on the second act of Cyril's Success. It was told here that the "disturbance" was caused by the late David James "jumping" a passage in the play, and so depriving the Irish actor of an important speech. But it wasn't David James's fault in the least; and now, thanks to Mr. Boyne, I can like the immortal Truthful James, "tell in my own language what I know about the row" that rang over the small theatre in the uncompromisingly clear tones of the best of our "worldly" roman le actors, and made the people in the front stare [illegible] at the curtain, as if they quite expected to see Mr. Boyne and the person he was "talking to" come tumbling through it, locked in a pugilistic embrace.

It all happened this way. Towards the close of the act a servant, or somebody else, comes on in the play and tells Cyril that his wife has left a letter for him in the drawer of a certain table, which the speaker points to. The reading of this letter is of such importance to the play that without it the last act would scarcely be intelligible. Yet the property man had forgotten to put it in its accustomed place. The only bit of writing furniture on the table was a pink blotter. Had the blotter been white the actor might have been able, with his back turned to the audience, to fashion something resembling a letter out of it, and then to turn round and read its startling contents. But a pink blotter was "not a bit like"—to use a phrase heard somewhat often at rehearsals. Mr. Boyne, filling up the anxious time with lines of his own, searched his pockets surreptitiously in the hope of finding an old letter of some sort—even a tailor's bill would have been most welcome! But the pockets were all empty. There was now no help for it but to leave out the letter-reading, so a sign to the man at the curtain to ring down. And no wonder, as that curtain fell, a few suitable words fell also from the mouth of Mr. Leonard Boyne.

With uncommon ability in the art of acting or singing, I have noticed a great feeling of gentleness on the part of the artiste for animals of all kinds. Celebrated actresses have been known to mourn for many days the loss of a dog, or a cat, or a bird; and I once knew an actor to refuse an engagement in the provinces—an engagement he was sorely in need of—because his bull-dog was suffering from bronchitis, and was too ill to be removed from the lodgings where he was nursing it night and day. Kate Munroe (long since dead, but never likely to be forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to see and hear her in comic opera) was so upset in Paris once over the loss of a pretty white cat she had, that she allowed her understudy to appear for her at the theatre.

Here is an animal story which is told of those delightful and delightfully clever people Mr. and Mrs. Garceau (Mlle Louise Douset). When they were staying not long ago in a small French village, they bought a couple of chickens with the idea of fattening them and then eating them for dinner. But they grow so fond of the sweet things, as no doubt, Mrs. Garceau called them, that they resolved to keep them as household pets, and to get a pair of strangers for the sacrifice. But it happened as it was bound to happen, that the two new chickens, as they developed a lovable plumpness, also became great favourites, and were forthwith added to the living treasures of the establishment. On their return to their town house, Mr. and Mrs. Garceau took the chickens with them, and now, in the basement of this residence they have a feathered family forty strong.

One of the characters in "Peggy Machree," the new play with music, which on Boxing night at Wyndham's will reintroduce to Londoners the cheery personality and the beautiful voice of Mr. Denis O'Sullivan, is put down, I see, in information I have received from the theatre, as Michael, Piper to the O'Driscoll. This reminds me of a story I heard recently of Mr. O'Sullivan and a whistle. It is well known by those to whom he himself is well-known that the actor-vocalist always carries a tin-whistle in his pocket, and that he would no more think of stirring abroad without it than of going for a walk without his boots. One night the tin-whistle, quite an ordinary one, such as used to be sold with peg-tops and mouth-organs—came in particularly useful. Mr. O'Sullivan invited with some friends to a supper with some others at a club possibly, arrived at the station of the place they were bound for a good many minutes after midnight, and found that no fly-man would take them as far as they wished to go. Sums largely in excess of the proper fare were offered to the man, but all in vain. He shook them, with a strong Irish accent, that he couldn't take them. Then Mr. O'Sullivan was struck with a brilliant idea. "You'll take us a bit of the way I suppose?" he asked. The man consented to do this, and the party got into his fly. Half-way there the carriage stopped. Denis O'Sullivan descended from the carriage alone, and shut the door. Then, taking out his faithful tin-whistle, he walked on ahead playing such irresistible Irish airs, and marshalling with such a theory swing, that Paddy on the box-seat got his whole horse and followed on to the very last inch of the way.

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